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FROM

The Society



Howard Pee.

First Secretary of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York
December 19, 1892–December 19, 1895

First Secretary General of the General Society of Colonial Wars
May 9, 1893–May 11, 1899

Third Governor General of the General Society of Colonial Wars
November 21, 1911–June 25, 1915

ADDRESSES AND SERMON
DELIVERED BEFORE
THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE
STATE OF NEW YORK
AND
YEAR BOOK FOR
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ADDRESSES AND SERMON

DELIVERED BEFORE

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE
STATE OF NEW YORK

THE TOLERANT SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN COLONISTS

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY BY THE REVEREND
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D.D., CHAPLAIN OF THE SOCIETY,
AT THE TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL COURT,
ON DECEMBER 19TH, 1912

At first blush there does not seem to be any. Aldrich once wrote a story entitled "Marjory Daw." The heart of the reader is enchanted by the loveliness of the heroine, only to receive a rude shock as the romance ends with the unlooked for sentence "There is no Marjory Daw," and the fascinating charmer vanishes into thin air. It is an impression quite universal that the grace of tolerance in the Puritan Founders of America is just such an imaginary quality, as exotic to their nature as pineapples to Greenland. The almost unanimous opinion is that they were the rugged reflection of a harsh environment; that the granitic quality of the rocks upon which they dwelt, made them stony-hearted; that the wintry tempests and the chilling snows which they encountered, wrought bleakness into their blood; that the pestilence which haunted their early occupancy of the New World, disturbed their mental poise, so that they became warped, abnormal, one-sided and narrow-minded. Their heroic qualities, their exalted ideals, their martyr-like devotion to what they counted to be the truth, is freely admitted, but they loom up before popular conception in outlines of grim unreality, not wholly unlike that repellent caricature of them which a distinguished English writer etched with a pen dipped in vitriol: "The savage brutality of the American Puritans, truthfully told, would afford one of the most significant and profitable lessons that history could teach. Champions of liberty, but merciless and unprincipled tyrants; fugitives from persecution, but the most senseless and reckless of persecutors; claimants of an enlightened

religion, but the last upholders of the cruel and ignorant creed of witch doctors; whining over the ferocity of the Indian, yet outdoing the ferocity a hundred-fold; complaining of his treachery, yet, as their descendants have been to this day, treacherous, with a deliberate indifference to plighted faith such as the Indians have seldom shown,—the ancestors of the heroes of the Revolutionary and of the Civil War might be held up as examples of the power of a Calvinistic religion and a bigoted republicanism to demoralize fair average specimens of a race which, under better influences, has shown itself the least cruel, least treacherous, least tyrannical of the master races of the world."

I. The first fact which casts a doubt upon the correctness of this characterization and suggests the necessity of modifying its sweeping criticism, is the character of the men who founded the colonies.

The Atlantic seaboard was no Botany Bay, no dumping ground for the waste and refuse of European life. The early settlers were not a band of adventurers questing aimlessly about the world, nor a company of merchants led by the lure of gold. The *Mayflower* did not carry steerage. The men of the earliest emigration were picked souls. "God sifted a whole nation that He might send choice grain out into this wilderness." They were the selected character products of England's Golden Age.

There is a spell in England whose mystic power affects the most casual visitor to that favored land. Storied castles repeat in stately stone the chronicles of knightly prowess and chivalric achievement. Ivied universities are haunted with a cloud of the master spirits of the race, and their walls and towers echo the teachings of the princeliest minds in the realm of thought. Glorious cathedrals, "poems in stone," celebrate and perpetuate the noble genius of an age-long worship, and link the loftiest religious aspirations with the serenest forms of material beauty.

This æsthetic stimulus suffused and surcharged our ancestral line. The atmosphere which enveloped them from the cradle-

side was tingled with this tonic impulse. Inevitably, even if insensibly, it toned their life, and refined their fiber, and bred distinction in their manner of looking at existence. The Puritan poet whose crown is second only to that of Shakespeare, was not the only one of his circle who loved to brood on "dim religious, light, and long drawn aisles and fretted vaults." The stern dictates of a high-strung nature might on occasion recoil from the forms in which these exalting forces were enshrined; but the eloquence of these voices of history and the magic influence of these forms of beauty wrought upon the spirits of those warriors, scholars and worshippers who planted the new world with its life force, and could not be eradicated. "That happy breed of men," says Lowell, "who both in Church and State led our first emigration, were children of the most splendid intellectual epoch that England has ever known. For learning, intelligence and general accomplishment they were far above the average of the country and the Church, from which their conscience had driven them out." The figure of the founder of the Colonies as revealed in the white light of history is quite other from that in which he appears to the popular fancy. An insatiable appetite for the truth possessed them. The parting words of their Pastor as they knelt together beside the sea, at the hour of embarkation for the New World, were ever ringing within their souls: "Remember," said the good John Robinson of Leyden, "always remember there is more light ahead than has ever yet shone upon the world." They never forgot. They pointed the prow of their ship toward uncrossed horizons. They lived with their faces toward the rising of the sun. They were watchers for the dawn. The life force of these men was not of a kind to crystallize into hardness, cruelty and fanaticism, by being distilled into a new world.

II. A second fact which gives pause to the familiar strictures upon the Puritan, and suggests a revision of the popular conception of his character, is the outcome of the work which he began.

The handful of corn which he planted beside the sea has yielded a harvest that is enriching the world. The grain of

mustard seed which he cast upon the rocks has rooted and risen, until its branches overshadow the whole earth. That tiny cluster of colonies which he called into being he impregnated with such singular vital energy that it has developed into a glorious nation of United States, the wealthiest, and perhaps the mightiest, and, without question, the freest of the people of the globe. Its ideal is "government of the people, by the people, for the people." Its Declaration of Independence opens with the proclamation, "all men are created free and equal." Its strong conscience has revolted against any infringement of popular rights, and vindicated the liberty of mankind at great cost of gold, of blood and tears. It is the guaranteed home of equal rights and universal liberty, civil and religious. Under its sky the children of all the nations find shelter. Beneath its flag the highest and the humblest possess equal privilege. Such is the bequest of the American Colonists to the world, and by their fruits, not by their roots, shall ye know them. Men do not gather grapes of thorns, even in these modern times. Not even Burbank has discovered a wizardry of cross-fertilization whereby figs can be grown on thistles. "Every seed after its kind," is as true in this hour as in the long ago when the Master of life walked the meadow paths of Galilee, and read the laws of God that were written in the wayside flowers.

III. A further examination of Colonial conditions brings to light the fact that the instances which are supposed to give color to the idea that our fathers were intolerant bigots, are not the characteristic happenings of their life, but are occasional, unusual and infrequent.

They are not the customary, but are the out-of-the-ordinary. They are an index not of the steady outpouring of the current of life, but reveal an occasional back eddy by the side of the main stream. To base a final judgment as to the Colonial character upon these exceptional outcroppings of an unhappy sort, would be like regarding the system of police graft, at present unearthed, as an essential principle and prime factor in modern metropolitan develop-

ment. The incidents which paint the Puritan so darkly, which robe him in gloom, and surcharge him with bitterness of soul, have been written into history somewhat after the fashion of that modern school of journalism which flares out in eye-dazzling capitals, selected morsels of crime and indecency, but prints all qualifying matter in type of microscopic dimensions. If one were to limit his knowledge of present day social conditions to the data furnished by these alleged purveyors of the daily doings of the world, he would be constrained to the conclusion that reason and intelligence, common sense and common decency had fled to "brutish beasts," and that our civilization was only and altogether abnormal, criminal, sottish, grotesque, salacious. Our forefathers made mistakes, of course. They were men, not seraphs. That they committed many an act which, viewed in the light of our day, and measured by later ethical standards, appears repellent and forbidding, is to be admitted without the slightest question. But the performances of this class have been given undue emphasis, and exaggerated significance, while their achievements of an opposite character, phenomenal for their time, and inspirational for all time, have been relegated to an unmerited obscurity. Now and then, especially along the New England seaboard, while the new world was amaking and the forces that were to mould a continent and fashion the leader of the nations were being generated, there were acts for which no one can apologize. But their very harshness is projected against a background of high thought and noble endeavor. Virginia was the seat of the freest and most enlightened institutions. Maryland and Rhode Island were asylums, free as the sunlight, for those of all beliefs. Pennsylvania, said Voltaire, was the one spot in the known whole where men could be religious and not tear each other to pieces. In New York, the first English Governor, Dongan, introduced a Charter of Liberties that would need no amendment today as a guarantee of largest civic freedom. Even under the sterner rule of Stuyvesant, Sunday observance differs but little from that with which we are familiar. The records of his government abound in laws forbidding "Tavern tapping during hours of Church

service," which without doubt produced its crop of Raines Law Hotels and side-door and window-screen problems, as with us. While the wail of the doughty burghers that "rolling nine pins was more in vogue on Sunday than on any other day" and that there were many social clubs "Which do set on the Sabbath" seems painfully similar to the plaint which now salutes our ears anent country clubs and golf links.

The Colony of Connecticut is one of the most classic instances of this inversion of historic emphasis. The very mention of the name suggests wooden nutmegs and the Blue Laws. It is not impossible to subvert the conviction that Yankee ingenuity manufactured nutmegs in carpenter shops, but it is one of the labors of Hercules to illumine the average understanding with the fact that there was in reality no more indigo in Connecticut laws than there was wood in her nutmegs. The famous Blue Laws, which have feathered so many of the envenomed arrows discharged at the unspeakable narrowness of the nation's founders, in reality never existed. They were cobwebs in the brain of a Tory renegade, the Rev. Samuel Peters, who, while the men of his colony were fighting the battles of their country, was sneaking around London and peddling for a mouthful of bread whatever stories would delight or horrify our British cousins concerning the patriots of the Revolution who were in arms against the throne. In point of strict veracity, John Fiske declares that Peters divides the palm with Baron Munchausen. At the present day he would be an ex-officio member of the Ananias Club. The river at Bellows Falls, he declares, flows so fast that it floats iron crow bars, and he gravely describes as among the household pets of America, animals that can only be classified under the genus Jabberwock. The most famous passage of his fictitious Blue Code is that which enacts that "no woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath," but the illuminating context is seldom quoted and almost unknown. The entire sentence reads, "that no woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath," and that "no one shall play any instrument of music upon that day, except the drum, the trumpet or the jewsharp." But while the mockers at the imaginary Blue Laws of Connecticut are legion,

the individuals are rare who know that to the Nutmeg State belongs the honor of having produced the first written Constitution in the New World, as a complete scheme of civic order, embodying all the essential features of the Republic as it exists today. "Nearly two centuries have elapsed," writes Bancroft, "the world has been made wiser by various experiences, political institutions have become the theme on which the most powerful and cultivated minds have been employed; dynasties of kings have been dethroned, recalled and dethroned again, and so many constitutions have been framed or reframed, stifled or subverted, that memory may despair of a complete catalogue, but the people of Connecticut have found no reason to deviate essentially from the government as established by their fathers. They who judge of men by their influence upon public happiness and by the services they render to the human race will never cease to honor the memory of Hooker and Haynes."

IV. A further examination of the Colonial conduct discloses the fact that the incidents which have darkened the fame of the founders of the nation were in the main due to the personal influence of their leaders, and did not fairly represent the trend of popular opinion.

Society is revolutionized from the bottom. The movement of a nation's life is not to be gauged by diplomatic deliverances, or state papers, but by the deep ground-swell of popular feeling, which receives its initial impulse in the unsounded depths of the common life. Laymen are always ahead of ecclesiastical leaders. The average pew is miles nearer the light than the average pulpit. The community is in advance of its aldermen. The citizenship of the land is further forward than its political "bosses." The real genius of the Colonial settlements must be found in the sentiments of the community at large, rather than in the isolated action of its official representatives. The Boston Council relieved Roger Williams of his pastorate in Salem village, but the Salem folk protested and would have gladly retained him as their spiritual leader. The persecution of Quakers was brought to an end by a vehement popular out-

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burst which swept before it even the iron-hearted opposition of the stalwart Endicott. During the rule of Peter Stuyvesant, who seems to have had some wood in his head as well as in his leg, an upright and honored citizen of Flushing, named Henry Townsend, held Quaker meetings in his house. For this offense he was fined 8£ Flemish and was sentenced to be banished. The town officers of Flushing read the Governmental authorities of New Amsterdam a lesson, and revealed to the world the flame of devotion to the rights of humanity which was aglow in the popular heart. They refused to become the cat's paw of intolerance. They set their names to a magnificent protest in which they say "The law of love and peace and liberty extending in the State to Jews, Turks, and Egyptians forms the true glory of Holland. So love, peace and liberty extending to all in Christ Jesus, condemn hatred, strife and bondage. But inasmuch as our Saviour hath said that it is impossible that scandal shall not come, but woe to him by whom it cometh, we desire not to offend any one of His little ones under whatever form, name or title they appear, whether Presbyterian, Independent, Baptist or Quaker. Should any of these people come in love among us therefore, we cannot in conscience lay violent hands upon them. We shall give them free ingress and egress to our houses, as God shall persuade our consciences." In so doing they declared they were convinced they were not only conforming to the wishes of the States General of Holland, but to the law of God, and to the spirit of their Charter.

V. Any careful examination of Colonial conditions will reveal the fact that the oppressive and intolerant actions for which the fathers have been judged at the bar of posterity are ordinarily regarded by them as measures of political necessity, and not the exercise of ecclesiastical tyranny.

The experience of Roger Williams is a case in point. The current opinion concerning him is that he stood forth as a champion of liberty, a defender of equal rights, an opponent of the stringent restrictions of the theocratic form of government, and that he was therefore suppressed and exiled by the

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narrow bigotry of the Massachusetts Council. He is painted in winsome outline and attractive color. His opponents are portrayed with a black crayon, and in sour and repellent lines. Roger Williams was indeed a brave and scholarly gentleman, of high ideals, and noble breadth of view. But, says John Fiske, "he was overfull of logical subtleties, and delighted in controversy." He was temperamentally pugnacious, and as we all know when one shies his hat into the ring and announces himself the champion of every idea that slaps the face of accepted convention and constitutional privilege, an able-bodied scrimmage is the next thing on the programme. Roger Williams always carried a chip on his shoulder, of a size which was easily visible to the naked eye. Our forebears were not the men who feared to take a dare. Under the circumstances effervescence was as inevitable as when acid is mixed with alkali. There was a terrific battle of tongues. There was a fierce and endless chopping of logic. At length Williams committed the great political imprudence of writing a pamphlet in which he picked a flaw in the Colonists' title to their holdings under the King's grant, insisting that a legitimate title could not issue from the throne, but could only be obtained by purchase from the Indians. Such a theory, true or false, could only be regarded in England as an assault upon the royal prerogative, and must inevitably draw down upon the Colonists the thunderbolts of the royal displeasure, for the fulmination of which the King was at that very moment seeking in every corner for a pretext. To make matters worse, Endicott, a rabid hater of every suggestion of papacy, sent the already fevered temperature several degrees higher by cutting from the flag of the Salem Company of militia the red cross of St. George, with which it was blazoned, an act which would find its parallel in tearing the stars from the field of our national colors. This performance was instantly construed by all loyal Englishmen as a defiance of the royal authority, and was very generally, and quite naturally, represented as the inevitable fruit of Roger Williams' criticism of the prerogatives of the throne. The spark was sputtering at the very door of the powder magazine. Prompt and drastic measures were

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necessary to avert a political explosion that would wipe the New England colonies off the map. Endicott was reprimanded and suspended from office. Roger Williams was summoned to Boston, and was directed to return to England. Retreating into the forest to escape jurisdiction, he wintered in a wigwam with a friendly Indian. In the Spring he received a private, and not unkindly, hint from Gen. Winthrop, that if he should steer his troubrous course to Narragansett Bay, he would be free from all molestation.

It is to be deplored that the temper of the times was such that a more sympathetic treatment could not have been given to this representative of advanced ideas concerning freedom of thought and liberty of soul, but it should be clearly understood that his expulsion from the Massachusetts Colony was not on account of his theological opinions, but upon the ground of his being accounted an enemy of the public welfare, a menace to the continuance of the life of the colony. The spirit in which the Colonies dealt with him is illuminated when it is remembered that had he announced in Old England the same opinions which he ventilated in New England, he would have been pilloried, his property confiscated, and his ears and nose cropped. Had he promulgated them in Continental Europe he would have been burned at the stake. It was a scant twenty years since Edward Wight suffered death by fire under good King James, patron saint of the Authorized Version of the Holy Scriptures, for uttering precisely similar sentiments. At the very hour when Winthrop was advising Williams of an asylum where he might settle in sheltered security, the prisons of the mother country were being overstocked with Baptists. To the twelve years' imprisonment of one of them we owe the celestial vision of "The Pilgrim's Progress." To refuse Williams the freedom of the colony in view of the situation which he had created, was no more irrational nor intolerant than it was for the landlady of Isaac Taylor, the Platonist, to decline to permit him to sacrifice a bull to Jupiter in her back parlor.

The story of Mistress Anne Hutchinson strikingly illustrates the same point. It possesses a singular interest for us, as the

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Society of Colonial Dames a few years ago marked the spot upon which this noble lady was massacred by the Indians, with a tablet which not unjustly described her as the "Champion of Religious Liberty." Anne Hutchinson was a lady from Lincolnshire, England, endowed with rare mental gifts, and of great personal charm, although, as Fiske says, "impulsive and indiscreet." She signalized her advent into Boston by lecturing upon certain abstruse themes in theology. Thus early did the genius of Boston exhibit itself. The polite entertainment of that infant city was lectures. The lecturer was a learned lady. The themes were of that transcendental sort for which the brain nourished upon the bean displays such peculiar proclivity. Madame Hutchinson's deliverances filled the city with excitement until the town was fairly boiling, like a witches' cauldron. The community became divided into hostile camps. Leaders in the Church and in society ranked themselves on opposite sides, and faced each other as with levelled bayonets. No wonder that Winthrop marvelled at hearing that social distinctions had become of very little moment, and that the community at large was sharply, and militantly, rent asunder into belligerent theological camps, under a covenant of grace, and under a covenant of works, handing out to one another anathema and excommunication, as fervently and profusely as they were bandied about in other countries by Papists and Protestants. In spite of this philosophical clamor and theological hubbub, he sagely ventured to doubt 'whether any man could really tell what was the actual question in debate.' Meantime, tidings came pouring in from every quarter of the compass that the Indian tribes were massing for a general attack upon the Colonists, in the hope of driving them back into the sea, across which they had come. When the call to arms was sounded, and the Colonial Militia was summoned to rally to the colors, and it was found that the men of Boston would not march, because they had a suspicion that their Chaplain was under a covenant of works, it was not unnaturally believed to be high time to call a halt upon Mrs. Hutchinson's lucubrations, and she was ordered to leave the Colony. It was a most unpardonable and unhappy act of oppression, but as Fiske,

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that most cautious and impartial of chroniclers, remarks, "Of all such acts which stain the history of Massachusetts in the 17th Century, it is just the one for which the plea of political necessity may really be to some extent accepted."

VI. *When the conditions in the Colonies are measured against contemporaneous conditions in the Old World, instead of being compared with the standards of our own day, it is found that our fathers led the world in all that makes for the advancement of the race.*

Compared with the practices of the lands they had left, and with the principles of the then civilized world, their advanced position with regard to theories of government, the rights of man, and the elevation of the individual, provoke equal admiration and surprise. To find fault with our ancestors for failing to measure up to the standards of the present day which have been wrought out during the two strenuous centuries since their dust mingled with that soil, which their life has made forever famous, were as rational as to find fault with tallow dips, because they do not blaze like arc lights, or with ox carts, because they are not so luxurious as limousines; or with flintlocks, because they lack the effectiveness of Winchester rifles.

(1) *One conspicuous count in the indictment against them is their treatment of the Indians.* It is alleged that they battled against them with wanton cruelty, and when captured treated them with more than barbaric ferocity, and violated treaties with treacherous facility. The treatment of the Indians in the 19th Century by our own government should serve to remind us that in this matter we are the tenants of a glass house, and that while it may be a pleasing diversion to throw stones at our forebears, it is an unwarrantable practice, and may only result in bringing our own delinquencies more painfully into the open.

The atmosphere of the 17th Century lacked the philosophical ozone of the 20th Century. The value of human life, the conception of political liberty, the theories of civil and ecclesiastical tolerance which are the axioms and platitudes of our day, were unheard of and undreamed of in that earlier time. One

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of the greatest pioneers of thought that ever lived and the leading humanitarian of the 17th Century was Hugo Grotius. In his great work on "War," of which Andrew White says "next to the Bible it is the one book which has brought most blessing to mankind," he takes avowedly advanced ground for his time. At the devastation of a province, or the capture of a city, he advocates that children, women, old men, clergy, farmers, merchants and other non-combatants should be spared; although he admits that this is a very radical proposition, and that all tradition and precedent is against him. He is in doubt as to whether it is right for the victors to ravish the women of captured places, but he thinks those generals praiseworthy who forbid it. Speaking as a lawyer bound by tradition, he admits the right of the victor to slay all prisoners taken in arms, but argues that if heathen, it would be wiser if they were enslaved; and if Christians, they should be held for ransom. Such theories were the utterance of the most advanced and liberal spirit of that age. Such sentiments were the most pronounced and progressive principles to which the human leadership of the then world had attained. These were the radical notions of that day, and were stoutly combatted by the conservative, and the "unco guid," at the very time when the American Colonists were grappling for the right to live, not only with political enemies, and the fierce antagonisms of untamed nature, but with Indians, subtle, weird, death-dealing and mysterious. The new world in which they had kindled their hearth fires was as full of mystery as a new planet. Their little hamlets were upon the outskirts of vast untrodden tracts of shaggy and gloomy forests. The recesses of the primeval woods were tenanted by troops of savages, mysterious, silent; secretive; swift-moving; dark of skin, strange of countenance, daubed with paint; flourishing a tomahawk dripping with blood, mutilating the slain with the keen scalping knife. Mindful of the old Bible legend that the sons of God went in to the daughters of men and produced a race of world builders; they imagined some similar unholy, demoniac commerce with mankind to have generated these dread and appalling foes, and they christened them "spawn of the devil." Fully believ-

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ing that they were dealing face to face with emissaries of the pit, they smote with a hard hand. And yet their severity never transgressed the limits of leniency which Grotius laid down as the high-water mark of humanitarian procedure. However rigorous and brutal the militant methods of the Colonists in dealing with the Indians may appear to us, they were fully sanctioned by the most progressive and philosophic authorities of their own time, and they were leagues in advance of the mother land in her relation to the black races. The dealings of England with Africa, long after the Colonial period, is written in blood, and can only be read with shame. During the century preceding the Declaration of Independence the English tore from their homes and sold into slavery 3,000,000 Africans, and they cared for them with such tender mercy that while en route for the markets, one quarter of a million died and became food for fishes. The callous atrocity of the Old World along these lines makes pale the ink which records the story of Colonial warfare with the Indians.

(2) *Another charge which quarters a bar sinister upon our ancestral escutcheon is the hard-hearted treatment of the Quakers.* When the recital of the seemingly wanton barbarities with which the Colonists treated the Quakers is reviewed, it must not be forgotten that in the 17th Century the name of "Quaker" was not associated with the gentle and lovable company who move among us with quiet tread and shining faces, but that they were then universally regarded as lawless enthusiasts, defiant of all restraints, outraging all rights, and stirring in the community a general feeling of horror and dread. Persecution was not shunned by them. They coveted it. They did not seek a retreat in which to worship unmolested, as the Colonists had crossed the seas to do, but they deemed it their supreme business to readjust Christendom, and where they were least welcome, there they felt the strongest call to go. In this spirit they resorted to Massachusetts. The Quaker theories of social order were flatly antagonistic to the Puritan ideals. Their coming to Boston was the deliberate invasion of a hostile country, and was so understood by both parties to the unhappy contest. They

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challenged controversy. They courted martyrdom. Rhode Island offered them peaceful asylum, but the heavy penalties which the Massachusetts Colony imposed upon them was a lure that drew them. The Puritan Government was a "Man of Sin," and they felt a call to demolish it. They assumed an attitude of sheer anarchy. It became a point of duty with them to violate the consciences of all from whom they differed. They hooted the Governor on his way to worship. They chopped wood on the Church steps. They ran their spinning wheels in the Church vestibules. They rushed down the Church aisles proclaiming their vagaries. Some of them practiced the questionable grace of nudity, and, removing their clothing, paraded the streets in Adamic simplicity—in order that they might testify in the sight of the Lord. The mass of the followers of George Fox seem to have taken small part in these bizarre proceedings, but, as always, the many were compelled to bear the burden of the few extremists, and the odium of this fanaticism attached to the entire Quaker body, and they were universally regarded as a set of pestilent and dangerous insurrectionaries. In the mother country they were crammed into gaol by the thousand. At one time the prison registers contained twelve thousand of their names, and so inhuman was their treatment that at least one-tenth of them died of gaol fever. Cromwell was indisposed to annoy them, and was friendly to Fox, but in spite of his sympathy he was compelled by their defiance of legal restraints to subject many of them to rigorous punishment. According to John Fiske, they were proceeded against "not for preaching heresy, but for violating the peace." A quotation from an official document will reveal the contemporaneous atmosphere. In 1708 the English Quakers petitioned the English government against the Colonial laws which had been levelled against them. Governor Saltonstall, of Connecticut Colony, wrote in reply to Sir Henry Ashurst, as follows,—"I may observe from the matter of their objections that they have a further reach than to obtain liberty for their own persuasion, as they pretend (for many of the laws they object against concern them no more than if they were Turks or Jews); for as there never was, that

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I know of, for this twenty years that I have resided in this government, any one Quaker, or other person, that suffered upon the account of his different persuasion in religious matters from the body of this people."

(3) *The most well known and the gravest charge in the indictment against the founders of the Colonies is the persecution and the execution of alleged witches.* The contrast in this respect between the American Colonists and the world they left behind their backs is most striking. Persecution for witchcraft began in the mother country long before the settlement of America, and persisted for more than a quarter of a century after the delusion had been exposed, and the nightmare had vanished from Massachusetts. The first English statute against witches was enacted in the reign of Henry VIII, dubbed Defender of the Faith, in virtue of being the head and front of the Anglican Reformation. Under the direct personal influence of James I, who appears in history with a tinsel halo because of his accidental association with the Authorized Version of the Holy Scriptures,—the witch law was made more stringent, and under its elaborated provisions a vast number of people were put to death under circumstances of revolting atrocity. In 1644, after the Restoration of the Stuarts, occurred a classic trial for witchcraft, in which Sir Thomas Browne, a learned physician, and perhaps the most accomplished scholar of his time, gave testimony; and the celebrated jurist Sir Matthew Hale, Chief Justice of England, echoed the witness from the bench.* It is a significant fact that all the great English thinkers, Shakespeare, Bacon, Selden, Raleigh and Browne, believed in witches, and none of them was a Puritan. Between 1660 and 1718 more than twenty-four books were published in England in support of this dire delusion,—a gruesome Five-foot Bookshelf. As late as 1711 the

* The position of Sir Thomas Browne was as follows:—"I have ever believed, and do now know, that there are witches; they that doubt them do not only deny them, but spirits, and are obliquely and upon consequence a sort, not of infidels, but of atheists." (Religio Medici, Ed. 1672, p. 24).

Sir Matthew Hale in pronouncing sentence of death upon two women for the crime of witchcraft took occasion to declare that the belief in witches was unassailable, 'for first, the scriptures had affirmed so much; and secondly, the wisdom of all nations had provided laws against such persons' (Lecky, History of Rationalism, I, p. 128).

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refined and cultured Joseph Addison came out in its defence. At a later day John Wesley asserted his unbounded belief in witchcraft, asserting in language not wholly unfamiliar to our own ears, "that when he gave it up, he must abandon his Bible." The latest execution for witchcraft by law in England was 1716; in France, 1718; in Scotland, 1722; in Germany, 1749; in Switzerland, 1760; in Poland, 1793.

This direful nightmare which, brooding over Europe throughout the Middle Ages, held England in its fell clutch from Henry VIII to 1716, seized the Massachusetts Colony in 1644, but was completely exorcised in 1692, a period of less than fifty years. In the Colonies twenty-seven persons suffered death for witchcraft during this half century, while during this same period in England, in a single year, in a single county, sixty poor wretches were executed upon this charge with all due process of law.

The attitude of the Colonists toward Indians, toward Quakers, and toward Witches were mere excrescences upon the surface of their life. At heart it was pure and sweet. These things were gnarls in the bark, not knots in the grain. They were survivals of another age and of a former environment, like the dodo and the kangaroo, that are the tokens to us of what Saurians once roamed this now hospitable earth. The Colonists were narrow, but their's was a narrowness with depth to it, and "it has been a narrowness for which the Puritan has suffered in the diminution of his fame more than others for conspicuous crimes."

With characteristic insight James Russell Lowell has written, "Our Puritan ancestors have been maligned and misrepresented by persons without imagination enough to make themselves contemporary with and therefore able to understand the men whose memories they strive to blacken." Their errors were many. Their faults were neither few nor light. They wanted the breadth of vision and the genial warmth of humanity that belongs to a later day, and which their very blood has bred in their descendants. But the acts which are alleged in evidence of their cruelty and bigotry are not of the essence of their nature. They were the survival of the con-

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ditions under which they had been born, the unhappy heritage of the age in which they lived. Their blunders were the blunders of the pioneer. When the American Colonies were being founded, humanity was emerging from a condition of mental and spiritual enslavement. Society was in bonds to the divine right of kings. The Church was in captivity to the tyranny of papacy. The very definition of liberty was yet to be formulated. The great-hearted men who moulded Colonial life were busy in translating the Reformation into a political form. It was a task for giants. Like Atlas, they lifted the world on their shoulders. It was inevitable that they should follow many a false lead before they found the open road. It was certain that they would wander into many a side track before they struck the straight and shining trail of truth. That they should have cast off so many of their swaddling bands, that they should have sloughed off so many of their inherited habits, that they should have set to themselves such starry goals, that they should have pressed toward them with such a consuming and unexhaustible ardor, this is the marvel. They were unable in a few decades to free themselves from modes of thought and principles of action which had been engrained by centuries, but they did succeed in sounding the trumpet call by which all after generations have guided their onward march.

It is written that when darkness enfolded Egypt as with a pall, the children of Israel had light in their dwellings. Such a situation was strikingly reproduced in the Colonial period. The shadows lay thick upon the older world, while these Western shores of the Atlantic were aglow with light. Upon these sterile and rock-set coasts were kindled the shining tokens of a new day,—a great, a glorious, a planetary day, like one of those mighty world-days whose record is written in the story of the earth's creation. The light was not the unclouded glory of the noontime, but was chequered with those straggling mists of the night which always cling about the gateways of the dawn. The growing radiance did not bathe the whole waiting land with its splendor. Many a low-lying valley and far-stretched plain lay wrapped in the shade, but the lofty crests

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of the sentinel peaks were robed with a glow which told to all men that a new morning had come.

All honor to the American Colonists! Their spirit and their story,—are they not chanted undyingly in that ancient Rune of the Patriot:—

“Let us now praise famous men and our fathers that begat us. The Lord hath wrought great glory by them through His great power from the beginning. Leaders of the people by their counsels and, by their knowledge of learning, meet for the people; wise and eloquent in their instructions. There be of them that have left a name behind them that their praises might be reported. And some there be which have no memorial, who are perished as though they had never been. But these were merciful men whose righteousness hath not been forgotten. With their seed shall continually remain a good inheritance. Their seed standeth fast and their children for their sakes.”

NOTES ON COLONIAL BOUNDARIES

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY AT THE TWENTY-SECOND
GENERAL COURT, ON DECEMBER 19TH, 1914, BY
THATCHER TAYLOR PAYNE LUQUER, ESQUIRE,
GENEALOGIST OF THE SOCIETY

It would take a good-sized volume to treat the subject of Colonial boundaries properly, and in order to keep this paper within reasonable bounds I shall confine myself to two or three controversies of special interest.

Spain, in virtue of the discoveries of Columbus and the Papal Bull of 1593, claimed the whole of the new Western World. France and England, because of the discoveries of Verrazano and the Cabots, claimed the North American Continent, and Holland claimed certain territory on the ground of exploration and settlement.

At the opening of the 17th Century the only permanent settlement on the Continent of North America east of the Mississippi was that at St. Augustine, founded by Spaniards from Cuba in 1665 in the course of the expedition which massacred the French Huguenot Colony established on the river St. Johns under the auspices of Admiral Coligny. This gave Spain control of Florida until its cession to the United States, except for the period from 1762 to 1783, when it was a British possession.

The first charter granted was that of Henry IV of France to the Sieur des Monts, in 1603, for Acadie, which included North America from the 40th to the 46th parallels of north latitude.

In 1606 James I of England issued the first Virginia Charter, which granted to the *London Company* the land from sea to sea, between 34 degrees and 38 degrees of north latitude, and to the *Plymouth Company* a similar strip of land between 41 degrees and 45 degrees of north latitude. Both companies were to have the right of settlement between the specified areas, providing such settlements were kept one hundred miles apart.

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In 1609 James granted a new charter to the London Company which included the sea coast from 34 degrees north latitude, at Cape Fear, to 40 degrees north latitude near Sandy Hook "and all that space and circuit of land lying from the sea coast aforesaid up into the land, throughout from sea to sea, *west* and *northwest*."

The claims of Virginia to the Northwest Territory, also called the Crown or Back Lands, comprising the vast extent of forest and prairie now included in the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, were based on the interpretation of the words *west* and *northwest* to mean that the southern boundary was a line run due west from the southern limit on the sea coast and that the northern boundary was a line run northwest from the northern limit on the sea coast. The charter of the London Company was suppressed in 1624 and Virginia became a Royal Province, and large portions of her original territory were taken from her thereafter by the grants for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the Carolinas.

Jamestown and Plymouth were settled under the London Company's charter, the latter unintentionally north of the Charter limits, with the result that Plymouth Colony existed on sufferance until the grant to Bradford in 1630. The Charter of 1606 to the Plymouth Company was revoked in 1620 and a new charter granted to the "Council for New England" which covered "The Maine Land from Sea to Sea" from "Fourty Degrees of Northerly Latitude from the Equinoctial Line to Fourty eight degrees of the said Northerly Latitude" and gave the area granted the name of *New England*.

Under this charter, until it was surrendered in 1635, patents were issued which resulted in the settlement of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, Maine and Pemaquid (the eastern half of the State of Maine, which, for twenty years, was Cornwall County in the Province of New York).

In 1614 the States General of Holland granted to merchants of Amsterdam the territory explored by Hudson in 1609 and 1610, and in 1621 the Dutch West India Company was granted

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the privilege for twenty-four years of colonizing from the Straits of Magellan to Hudson's Bay! Under these charters the New Netherlands were settled and the Dutch Claims established to territory from Delaware Bay to Cape Cod, although no attempt was ever made to enforce them seriously east of the Connecticut River.

It is easily comprehended that under the various charters there was plenty of opportunity for conflict, but the patents issued by the Council for New England and by the English Crown to various individuals made the boundary situation still more involved.

Plymouth-Massachusetts Bay Boundary

The first boundary controversy was over the line between the Colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. As I have already stated, Plymouth Colony did not obtain a charter until 1630, while Massachusetts Bay had obtained a charter from the Council for New England in 1628, confirmed by the King in 1629. The Plymouth grant was for the territory lying between the ocean on the east, "a certain rivulet or runlet there commonly called Coahasset, alias Conahasset, towards the north; . . . the river commonly called Narragansetts River towards the south; and between and within a straight line directly extending up into the mainland towards the west from the mouth of the said river called Narragansetts River, to the utmost limits and bounds of a country or place in New England called Pokanoket, alias Sowamsett, westward, and another straight line extending itself directly from the mouth of the said river, called Coahasset, alias Conahassett, towards the west so far up into the main land westwards as the utmost limits of the said place or country commonly called Pokanoket alias Sowamsett do extend, together with one half of the said river called Narragansett and the said rivulet or runlet called Coahasset, alias Conahasset." The Massachusetts Bay charter, however, had already laid down the southern boundary of that colony as being "3 miles south of the Charles River or to the southward of any and every part thereof,"—a somewhat more definite line.

The part of the boundary over which the controversy arose

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was the eastern end. The settlements of Hingham on the one side and Scituate on the other were interfering with each other, so commissioners were appointed on the part of both Colonies who met and in less than a year amicably fixed the line, the first and, I think, the quickest adjustment of a Colonial boundary.

Massachusetts Bay-New Hampshire Boundary

In the Massachusetts Bay charter the northern boundary was fixed as a line "3 miles north of the Merrimac River or to the northward of any and every part thereof," and extending westward to the South Sea.

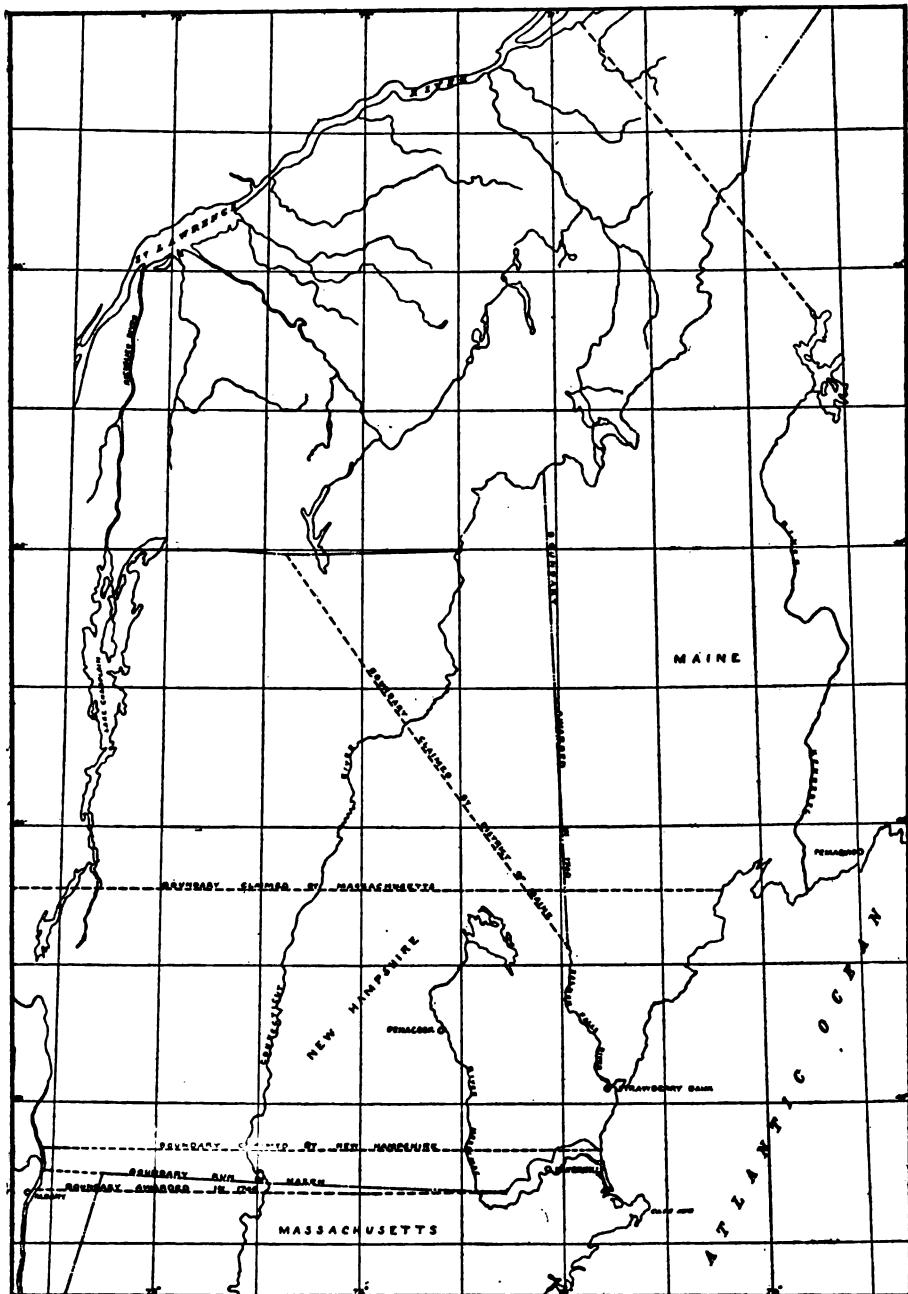
New Hampshire was part of a tract called Laconia, granted in 1622 by the Council for New England to John Mason and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, lying between the Merrimac and Kennebec Rivers, and extending back to the Rivers and Lakes of Canada. The owners divided their territory in 1629—Mason taking the part lying west of the Piscataqua River, for which he secured a confirmatory patent the same year from the Council for New England, the territory being described as lying between the Merrimac and Piscataqua Rivers, to the furthest heads thereof and westward and northwestward respectively to the distance of 60 miles from the coast, to be called *New Hampshire*. Gorges, for his half of Laconia, called the Province of *Maine*, received a charter which carried the end of the dividing line from the head of the branch of the Piscataqua River, called the Salmon Falls River, to a point 120 miles from the coast. After various vicissitudes the Province of *Maine* was consolidated with Massachusetts Bay in 1677 and remained a part of that Province until after the Revolution.

Massachusetts Bay had been settled by the Puritans, while the New Hampshire colonists were Church people, so religious differences aggravated the boundary controversy which raged from an early period. Until the final separation in 1691, New Hampshire, voluntarily and involuntarily, came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay for brief periods, but there was never harmony and with their final separation the boundary disagreement became acute. Both boundaries were in dispute—that between New Hampshire and the District of

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Maine, and that between New Hampshire and Massachusetts Bay proper. The first involved that portion of the line running northwestward from the furthest head of the Salmon Falls River. New Hampshire claimed the line should run very slightly west of north, while Massachusetts Bay claimed it should run full northwest. The second involved the boundary from the coast westward. New Hampshire claimed, apparently in a spirit of compromise, only the territory lying north of a line run due west from a point on the coast 3 miles north of the mouth of the Merrimac, although Mason's grant carried to the river. Massachusetts Bay, however, claimed to an east and west line drawn 3 miles north of the furthest head of the Merrimac. As, subsequent to the granting of the charters, the head of the Merrimac had been found to be in Lake Winnepesaukee, this claim, if enforced, would have given Massachusetts Bay nearly all of New Hampshire. It was the impression when the Massachusetts Bay charter was granted that the Merrimac ran approximately east throughout its course and the description of bounds was drawn accordingly. When it was found that the easterly course was only for about 30 miles and that the remainder of the river flowed approximately south from its source, Massachusetts Bay saw and seized the opportunity for extensive claims. At last the settlement of Penacook, now Concord, by emigrants from Massachusetts Bay brought matters to a climax and the two colonies agreed to submit the controversy to a joint commission. This failed to agree, and New Hampshire appealed to the King, who, in 1737, appointed a commission composed of twenty delegates from New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Nova Scotia. The commissioners who met were five from Rhode Island and three from Nova Scotia, joined later by Philip Livingston, of New York. They decided on conditional boundaries, which were submitted to the King, who confirmed their decision in 1740. Massachusetts Bay lost all along the line, Governor Hutchinson remarking that "the New Hampshire agent was better able to manage the controversy than the agent from Massachusetts."

The boundary between New Hampshire and the district of



MASSACHUSETTS BAY-NEW HAMPSHIRE BOUNDARY

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Maine was decided to be up the Piscataqua and Salmon Falls Rivers to the head of the latter and thence north 2 degrees west until 120 miles were finished from the mouth of the Piscataqua Harbor, or until it met with His Majesty's other Governments. This line was apparently run out in the same year by a surveyor named Bryant, who determined the head of the Salmon Falls River to be the outlet of *East Pond*, where a rock, known as Bryant Rock, marks the beginning of the straight line.

The southern boundary was ordered to be "a similar curve line pursuing the course of the Merrimac River, at 3 miles distance, on the north side thereof, beginning at the Atlantic Ocean and ending at a point due north of Pautucket Falls, and a straight line drawn from thence due west till it meets with His Majesty's other Governments."

The decision gave New Hampshire more than she claimed because of the northeasterly trend of the Merrimac from the falls to the ocean, which placed the due west line about 14 miles south of its position if it had been run from the 3 mile point at the mouth of the River.

Massachusetts naturally objected to the decision and refused to join in running out the line.

Governor Belcher of New Hampshire therefore commissioned George Mitchell and Richard Hazen early in 1741 to run the line on the part of New Hampshire.

Mitchell surveyed the line parallel to the Merrimac, and Hazen, later, ran the due north line from Pautucket Falls to meet Mitchell's line and then ran a due west line to the Hudson River.

The reports of Mitchell and Hazen are missing, but Hazen's diary gives considerable information in regard to his work, and a few extracts may be of interest. It should be noted that he was not a believer in the Friday superstition, for we find under the date of Friday, March 20th, 1740—"At eight o'clock forenoon we set out from my dwelling house in Haverhill with our provisions on small hand sleds, which we held up the Merrimack River with great difficulty and danger of falling through, most of the falls in the River being broke open and in other places the ice was thin and very rotten."

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Saturday, March 21—"At Break of Day we passed over Concord River and at nine o'clock came to Col. Varnums and met George Mitchell & Co. who had been taking the bends of the Merrimack from the sea to run similar lines in proper season for it.

Col. Varnum "very Generously dind both Companies at his own Expense & Cost" and concluded at what part of the falls to begin to measure a due north line (the place "concluded" being directly opposite to Tyng's Saw Mill and called the *Great Bunt*). Mitchell measured 3 miles and marked a pitch Pine with M on south side and N. H. on north side, and erected a pillar of stones around it. Mitchell then returned home and Hazen says "I set forward on my course from sd pine tree, a course due west according to my instructions, that is west 10 degrees north, variation allowed for by order of the Governor and Council." He measured 1 mile and 16 poles to Beaver River that night.

Snow covered the ground to a depth of about 3 feet, but they measured from 4 to 6 miles a day, camping at night in the open when no lodging place was near. On Sunday, March 29th, they worked and measured 4 miles. They reached the Connecticut River Friday, April 3rd.

Monday, April 6—They crossed the Connecticut with difficulty because of high and flawy wind and floating ice and began measuring again.

April 9—Mr. Hazen observes "here we tract a Bear" and "The last year Pigeons' nests were so thick that 500 might have been told on the beech trees at one time, and they could have been counted on the Hemlocks as well, I believe 3000 at one turn round. Snow abb. 3' deep."

April 12—"At end of 3 miles we came upon the Top of an exceeding High Mountain from whence we discovered a large Mountain which lyes southwesterly of Albany." The snow was almost gone and rain took it all off. They crossed "Hosek River" the same day.

Monday, April 13—"This day we measured from Hosek River 4.2.0 which was only Over One Mountain." He notes

that probably the line between New York and Massachusetts would be "over this Mt." when it was settled.

Thursday, April 16—They measured "to the Hudson's River 5.0.0. and Lodged at Albany." They went home by Westfield, Springfield and Worcester. Hazen records that they lodged at Captain Spurr's at Upper Houssatonnuck on April 18th. On the way there "it thundered and lightned very Hard and hailed Great Stones like pieces of ice and many near as big as hen's Eggs."

The weather was so favorable that they "stretched blankets" three times only, but lodged the other nights without covering.

The line was measured with a chain and probably ranged out by poles and compass sights and was a very rapid bit of work, the average of five or six miles a day through woods and swamps and over mountains covered with three to five feet of snow being remarkable. I fear that accuracy was sacrificed to speed. It was later discovered that the assumed correction to the magnetic deviation, of 10 degrees, was wrong and that the line as run bore somewhat north of true west, by which accident Massachusetts recovered a triangular slice of territory of which the decision of the King in 1740 had deprived her. The line was run to the Hudson, as both Massachusetts and New Hampshire claimed jurisdiction up to that river and no agreement had been reached with New York at that time by either Colony.

The Hazen line was not mutually accepted by the two States until 1894, although it was recognized up to that time as what might be called the "de facto" boundary.

New York-Connecticut Boundary

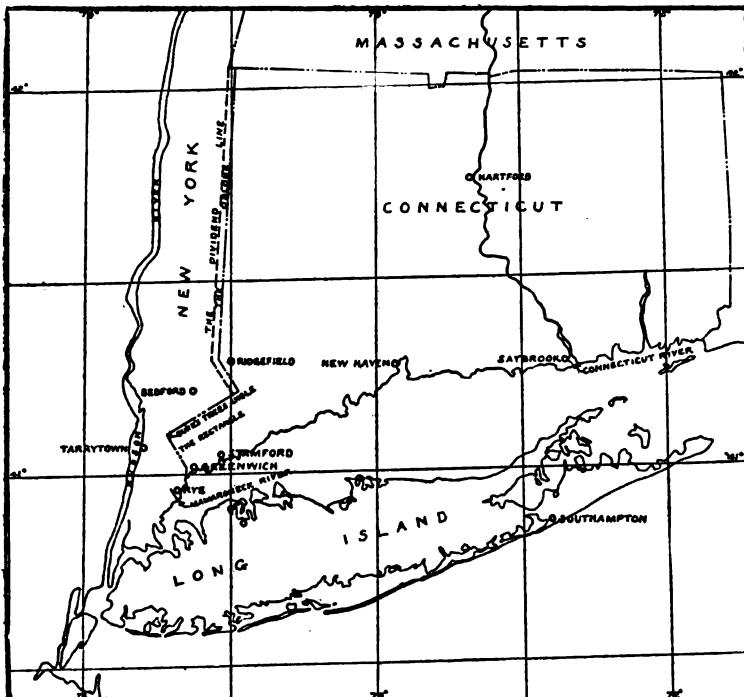
The boundary controversy between New York and Connecticut began with the very first attempts to plant settlements on the Connecticut River.

The Council for New England granted certain territory in 1630 to the Earl of Warwick, who transferred his title a year later to Lord Say and Seale, Lord Brooke, John Hampden and others and it was under their auspices that the first English settlements of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield were made late in 1633 by emigrants from Massachusetts Bay.

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The Dutch, evidently stimulated to action by the news of this grant, determined to enforce their claim to the territory in question and therefore early in 1633 bought land from the Indians at Hartford and built Fort Hope, which they garrisoned with a small force, but made no other attempts at settlement.

When the English settlers arrived at Hartford they audaciously planted themselves only "a small gunshot from the Fort"



to the great annoyance of the Dutch, who, however, at no time, then or later, made any determined effort to prevent the settlement or oust the English from their position.

The Commandant at the Fort protested to the Governor at New Amsterdam, the Governor forwarded the protest to the West India Company, the Company passed it on to the States General, who instructed their Ambassador in London to make suitable objection and nothing further happened.

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At one time the Dutch Commander protested that the encroachments of the English were insufferable, in fact they had pushed their holdings so close to the fort that there was really not sufficient land left him on which to grow vegetables for the sustenance of the garrison!

The settlement of Saybrook at the mouth of the river in 1635 cut off the Dutch fort, which in time was abandoned, and no further effort was made by the Dutch to enforce their claim to the Connecticut River, although they never renounced it.

The English, encouraged by the supine action of the Dutch, pushed their settlements westward rapidly, founding New Haven in 1638 and Stamford and Greenwich in 1640. They also crossed over to Long Island and founded Southold and Southampton, although Long Island had been included in the Pemaquid grant to Lord Stirling in 1621, besides being claimed by the Dutch.

Conditions became such that in 1650 Governor Stuyvesant made a strong effort to secure a boundary agreement and for that purpose went to Hartford, where he met a Commission from the New England Colonies.

The conference resulted in an almost complete surrender by the Dutch and a temporary boundary was agreed upon as follows: On Long Island the boundary to run from the Westernmost part of Oyster Bay a direct line to the sea. On the main land the boundary to begin at the west side of Greenwich Bay and run northerly 20 miles and beyond "as shall be agreed upon, providing the line shall not run less than 10 miles from the Hudson River." This agreement was ratified by the States General in 1656, but was little observed by the English, who continued to push their settlements westward so as to call forth a further protest from the Dutch in 1660.

The charter for Connecticut granted by Charles I in 1662, which resulted in the union of Connecticut and New Haven, ignored the Dutch completely and bounded the territory granted: on the east by Narragansett Bay, on the north by the Massachusetts line, on the south by the sea, and on the west by the South Sea.

The conquest of New Netherland in 1664 by the English,

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under the barefaced grant of Charles II to the Duke of York for the territory from the Connecticut River to the Delaware, made no change in the controversy except to substitute the new English Government of New York for the conquered Dutch Government as a party to the dispute.

Governor Nicolls and his successors took over all the Dutch claims and fought for them more strenuously than their predecessors.

Governor Nicolls extinguished Lord Stirling's claim to Long Island by purchase and eliminated Connecticut's claim thereto by making concessions on the main land by which the boundary was moved westward and fixed to run from high water mark "on the East side of the creek or river called Momoronock north northwest to the line of the Massachusetts." This line was fixed by the Royal Commissioners on November 30, 1665, with the intention of keeping the boundary 20 miles east of the Hudson River, and apparently settled the whole matter, but when the line was run out it was found that instead of extending up to the Massachusetts line parallel to the River it hit the River just south of the mills of Mr. Frederic Phillips (supposed to be at Sleepy Hollow, just above Tarrytown) and the fight was on again.

The re-conquest of New York by the Dutch in 1673 and its surrender to the English by the treaty of Westminster in 1674 impaired the title of the Duke of York and he secured a new charter from Charles II which again placed the eastern boundary of the grant at the Connecticut River.

In October, 1683, the Governor and Council of Connecticut wrote a letter of greeting to Governor Dongan and casually protested against what they called intrusion of the New York authorities in the following words: "And by the way, we can do noe less than give your Honour advice of that which transiently is come to our cognizance, viz: a warrant sd to be granted by Mr. John Pell, requiring the constables of Ry, Greenwich and Standford severally to appear at New Yorke on the 1st Wednesday in October instant to make presentment at your grand assizes, notwithstanding the sd townes are indubitably within the precincts and bounds of his Maties

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Colony of Connecticut not only by his Maties gracious charter grant but by agreement and settlement of bounds between his Royall Highness province and this Collony as your Honble predecessors well knew" (signed) John Allyn, secretary.

Governor Dongan in his reply says "Itt is the usuall way, when one Government writes to another, for the Chief and Principall to signe it"—He goes on to state that he considers himself under no obligation to confirm his predecessors agreements, objects to the intrusions of Connecticut to "6 or 8 miles of Hudson's River" and claims the title for New York to the Connecticut River under the grant to the Duke of York and concludes "your pretence to Virginia, this place, and all other of the Kings dominions as far as the South Sea would be as good as the others."

After considerable discussion an agreement was finally reached which was in the nature of a compromise. The boundary was fixed to begin at the mouth of the Byram River, to run up the river to the head of tide water, thence by a north northwest line to a point 8 miles from the shore line of Long Island Sound, thence a line 12 miles long parallel to the shore line, thence 8 miles north northwest and thence parallel to the Hudson River and 20 miles therefrom to the Massachusetts boundary.

The tract along the shore line, 12 miles long and 8 miles wide, became known as the Rectangle.

It was also agreed that in consideration of the surrender of all claims to the Rectangle by New York an equivalent area should be laid off to the eastward of the line extending from the Rectangle to the Massachusetts boundary and title to it surrendered by Connecticut to New York and the boundary between the provinces to be the easterly line of this equivalent land or Oblong as it was called.

The rectangle was surveyed in 1684. A rock was chosen at the crossing on Byram river as the head of tide water and a line was run north northwest to a distance of 8 miles from the shore line of the South, thus establishing the northwest corner of the Rectangle which has always since been known as the "Dukes Trees" corner, because of the three oak trees

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which the surveyors marked as reference points. They then proceeded to run out the north side of the Rectangle, using a compass bearing to make it parallel to the Shore line. This line was laid out 13 miles, 64 rods, instead of 12 miles long, in order that its end should be the required 20 miles from the river.

The area thus delimited was found to include an area of 61,440 acres. The surveyors marked a tree at the end of the last line, but no monuments were placed. The survey was ratified by both New York and Connecticut and approved by the King in 1700.

The town of Bedford, settled in 1680 by emigrants from Stamford and Greenwich, finding itself outside the Rectangle, objected strenuously to the new boundary, as it severed their town from Connecticut. Rye also objected and both towns prepared for armed resistance. No serious collisions resulted but a very disturbed condition continued to exist until in 1717 New York and Connecticut appointed a joint Commission to "perambulate" the lines already run for the purpose of "quieting the borderers" and "to consider what method may be used for proceeding with the dividend line." The Commission took no action because of lack of power.

New York, desirous of reaching a settlement of the question, passed an act in 1719 requiring the running out of the lines according to the agreement of 1684, in conjunction with Connecticut, or, independently, if Connecticut refused and the King approved.

This action resulted in an agreement between the two provinces in 1725 by which it was decided to re-locate the sides of the Rectangle and run the dividend line, so called.

It was customary in those day to measure along the surface of the ground and then guess at a fair allowance to be made to reduce the measurement to the horizontal.

No record of this chain allowance had been left by the surveyors of 1684, so the agreement specified that the line from Lyon's Point at the mouth of the Byram River to the Rock at the head of tide water should be re-measured so that a comparison with the distance recorded in 1685 would determine what allowance should be made in making the new sur-

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vey. It was agreed that the chain allowance so determined (afterward found to be 25 rods per mile) should be used in measuring from the Rock to the Dukes Trees Corner and for measuring the width of the equivalent land, but that all other measurements on the surface should be made with an allowance of 12 rods per mile.

Secondly, it was agreed to locate the bend in the line from the northeast corner of the Rectangle to the Massachusetts boundary, afterwards known as the Ridgefield Angle; by measuring 20 miles in from Verplanck's Point on the Hudson River with no allowance for chaining, in order to give Connecticut as much land as possible.

Thirdly, it was agreed that a random line should be run from the Ridgefield Angle to the Massachusetts boundary and a straight line, 20 miles from the Hudson River at each end, should be located by offsets from the random line.

Fourthly, it was agreed that the width of the equivalent land should be calculated, so as to make the area 61440 acres as determined for the Rectangle in 1684, and the final boundary laid off to the eastward by further offsets.

Lastly, it was agreed that one compass should be used for the whole survey.

The west and north sides of the Rectangle were run according to the agreement, a tree being marked or a stone pile erected every mile. The three oak trees at the Dukes Tree Angle were re-marked, the letters C. R. were cut on the side of a large stone and some burnt wood was buried at the angle. The survey reached the point where the survey of 1684 ended, and then the funds gave out and work ceased after a stone pile had been erected to mark the spot.

Five years later Thomas Hawley of Ridgefield and others petitioned the Council of New York for a grant of 50,000 acres of the equivalent land in consideration of bearing the expenses of the necessary surveys. The Council seized upon the proposition with avidity. The petition was granted the same day and afterwards ratified by Connecticut and the survey was completed the following year in accordance with the agreement of 1725.

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The dividend line was run and marked by stone piles at intervals of 2 miles.

Calculation showed that the width of the equivalent land should be 1 13/16 miles and the new boundary was marked by prolonging the offsets by which the dividend line had been located and erecting stone piles. The cost of this survey was \$2,000.

The joint commission then executed a deed conveying the Oblong to New York and soon after that province issued a patent to Hawley and his associates for the 50,000 acres in four separate parcels.

One of the New York commissioners, Francis Harrison, through friends in England, secretly procured a patent for the Oblong issued to Sir Joseph Eyles and others and dated the day after the date of execution of the deed by the Commission to New York and antecedent to the issue of the Hawley patent.

This outrageous attempt to deprive Hawley and his friends of their rights aroused great indignation. Harrison's claims were strongly opposed and popular resentment became so great that Harrison was forced to leave the Province. The conflicting titles were submitted finally to the Court of Chancery and settled in favor of Hawley and his associates.

There is a record of the expenses of the Commissioners and others in running the lines of the Rectangle in 1725. The following extracts may be of interest:

April 16—	5 cheeses weighing 40 lbs. @ 4d	23/4
	6 gammons weighing 86 lbs. @ 5d	1/15/10
	12 small pieces of smoak beef weighing 42 lbs. @ 4d	14/00
	16½ gallons of Rum	2/ 2/8
	Horse Bell	9/0
	6 Fathom of Roap	2/3
	Ginger Bread	6/0
	4 Towels	
	2 oz Pepper and 1 lb. Castile Soap	
	5 Caggs	
	1½ gallons lime juice	
	6½ gallons of Brandy	

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	Axe and Helve	8/0
8 botles		
	Powder and Shott	8/1
	Tobacco and Pypes	8/6
	Hooks and Lines	2/9
April 20—	Paid boatmen for Gents and baggage	19/6
May 4—	Paid for Cider	4/6
May 14—	Partridge and other small things	9/6
	a hatchett omitted	3/6
	Total	88/17/00

It is interesting to note that on re-tracing the lines in 1856 the stone marked C. R. at the Duke's Tree Angle was found, as also traces of the burnt wood which had been buried at the corner, although the trees had disappeared.

The Fairfax Stone

In closing I wish to relate a few incidents in connection with the controversy between Virginia and Lord Fairfax, which resulted in a survey of the Potomac River and the marking of its source by a monument, since known as the Fairfax Stone.

In 1681, about the time of the Pennsylvania Grant, Charles II also granted to Lord Hapton and others a tract called the Northern Neck of Virginia "bounded by and within the heads of the rivers Tappahamock, alias Rappahannock, and Quirough, alias Potomac, rivers." This grant conveyed only rights of ownership, not of government. The grantees sold their rights to Lord Culpepper, on whose death the property descended to his only daughter, who had married Lord Fairfax.

About 1729 the usual controversy arose because of indefinite boundaries, Virginia and Lord Fairfax making overlapping grants which originated trouble among the settlers.

Petitions were forwarded to the King by both Virginia and Lord Fairfax and a Commission was ordered in 1733 to ascertain the true boundaries. Three commissioners to be appointed by the Crown and three by Lord Fairfax.

For three years the subject was in abeyance and then Governor Gooch of Virginia appointed William Byrd, John Robin-

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son and John Grymes on the part of the Crown. Lord Fairfax at first did not nominate his commissioners because of the integrity of those appointed for the Crown, but finding that he was expected to sign an agreement to abide by the decision of the Commission he changed his mind and appointed Charles Carter, William Beverly and William Fairfax on his part, restricting their functions, however, to the ascertaining and establishing of facts in regard to the disputed boundaries, only.

The Commission met at Fredericksburgh, and appointed Messrs. Mayo and Brooks for Virginia and Messrs. Winslow and Savage for Lord Fairfax to survey "that branch of Potomac called Cohanngoruton from its confluence with the Sharando to the head spring thereof." They were allowed 13 men and a large quantity of provision.

The Commission also appointed Mr. Gream for Virginia and Mr. Thomas for Lord Fairfax, to measure the south branch of the Rappahannock from the first fork to its Head Spring, and because Mr. Gream had not been much practiced in surveying they allowed him Mr. Hume as assistant. These surveyors were allowed only 6 men and provisions.

Mr. Wood for Virginia and Mr. Thomas for Lord Fairfax were also appointed to survey the northern branch of the Rappahannock.

The Commission tested all the surveyors chains and specified that the scale on which the maps should be drawn should be 600 poles to the inch, a little less than two miles to the inch. While doing this work of organization the Commission, according to the report of Mr. William Byrd, from which I quote, lodged with Col. Henry Willis but "kept a magnificent table at the Ordinary and entertained all the Gentlemen that came to visit us which were a great many. From thence," he continues, "we went to Col. Charles Carter's where our entertainment was by no means extravagant." It seems that there were Colonels in Virginia, even in those days! As the Commissioners were already beginning to wrangle it may be that Col. Carter thought he could starve Mr. Byrd and his associates into agreement.

The Commissioners then proceeded to the Forks of the Rappahannock and measured the width of both branches in an

effort to decide which was the main river. According to Mr. Byrd they had quite a picnic, for he said "We carry'd a Surlion of Beef with us from Col. Carter's and pick't the Bones of it as clean as a Kennel of Wolves wou'd those of a wounded Buck. The same Gentleman furnished us also with strong Beer, but forgot a vessel to drink out of. However we supply'd that want with the shell of a poor Tarapin which we destroy'd as Harry the 8th did Cardinal Wolsey, for the sake of his House. This shell we clean'd and drank out of it with as much Tast as if it were had of Gold of Oprir or one of Phalaris's Triacrian Cups."

The Commissioners were utterly unable to agree except as to the maps which their surveyors prepared. Mr. Byrd says "Major Mayo form'd a very elegant map of the whole Northern Neck by joining all the particular surveys together," and pays a tribute to "the Courage and Indefatigable Industry of Majr Mayo and two of the other surveyors employ'd in this long and difficult task. Neither the unexpected Distance nor the Danger of being doubly Starved by Hunger and excessive Cold, could in the least discourage them from going through with their Work, tho' at one time they were almost reduced to the hard necessity of cutting up the most useless Person among them, Mr. Savage, in order to Support and save the lives of the rest."

The Commission in 1738 presented two reports which agreed only as to the maps and they were referred to the Council for Plantations, who in 1745 rendered their decision that the boundary of the Fairfax tract "ought to begin at the first spring at the south branch of the river Rappahannock, and . . . be from thence drawn in a straight line northwest to the place in the Alleghany Mountains where that part of the Potomac River, which is now called Cohongoroota, first rises."

The decision, which favored Lord Fairfax, was confirmed by the King and on the 17th of October, 1746, the Fairfax stone was planted at the spot which Major Mayo and his associates had ten years before determined to be the true head spring of the Potomac, and which later was accepted as the southern end of the western boundary of Maryland.

COLONIAL WARS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NEW YORK

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY BY PROFESSOR CHARLES
WORTHEN SPENCER, OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
AND POLITICS, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, AT THE
COURT ON MARCH 15TH, 1915

The title of this paper perhaps calls for a word or two in explanation. The colonial wars to which it has reference are the four contests between the English Colonies in America and the French in Canada with their Indian allies, which ended in 1763 in the expulsion of the French from the American continent. They are familiarly known as King William's War, 1689-1697, Queen Anne's War, 1702-1713, King George's War, 1744-1748, and the "Old French and Indian War," 1756-1763. To these should be added the war between England and Spain, 1739-1748, sometimes called the "War of Jenkin's Ear."

In this presence, it is fair to assume that we are all familiar with the general circumstances of these wars, as wars. My chief purpose is to raise the question—Is there any connection between these wars and constitutional development in New York? Did the wars, as has sometimes been the case in history, interrupt the development of New York's constitution? Or did they come at such times and under such circumstances as to further that development? My answer is, the latter. These colonial wars, in all of which New York had a part, had a decided effect on the development of New York's constitution as a province, and they contributed in an important way to the victory of the representative assembly. This being my theme, it follows that I must speak principally of constitutional development in New York in the period between 1691 and 1756, taking the wars themselves almost for granted and endeavoring to show just how their occurrence promoted constitutional progress.

But before I begin upon this subject, I should like to indulge

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in an observation upon the general subject of the colonial wars in American history. For us who are descended from ancestors who took part in them, the interest attaching to these contests has no need of emphasis. The spectacle presented by these holders of civilization's outposts, now defending themselves against savage aboriginal foes, now struggling with European rivals for possession of the continent and dragging the natives into the contests as allies—this spectacle makes a perennial appeal to primary human instincts. In this sense, it may be said that all colonial wars look alike to us!

But to the student of the origins of our national life, one variety of colonial wars has a special interest. Wars between European powers which held colonies on the American continent have a different meaning from King Philip's War, for example. These wars between French and English in America were not only struggles for territory to be occupied; they were contests for supremacy between different imperial systems. They were duels between complex structures, duels which tested their cohesiveness and their effectiveness in face of an emergency. When we remember that all of the thirteen original States of our Union began life as provinces of the British Empire, that our American Revolution was, from one point of view, a case of secession—successful secession—from that Empire, the imperial wars in which these provinces, as they were then, co-operated with each other and with the imperial headquarters in England, are seen as early stages in the history of the American federal system. The features of these wars show how loose and how imperfect that system of association was. It was quite natural that the New Englanders should bitterly resent the policy of the English government at the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in returning Louisburg to the French, Louisburg—the Gibraltar of the West, which had so long plagued them with its privateers, and of whose conquest they were so peculiarly proud. On the other hand, England's indignation is equally intelligible when she discovered that in the French and Indian War, her own colonies did not scruple to trade with the enemy islands in the West Indies, thus raising the prices of provisions in

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America to a point which made it necessary to supply the troops from England—thus, of course, greatly increasing the expense of the war. An imperial system in which such things could happen left much to be desired in the way of effective union. Such facts help one to understand why the American colonies, when they became independent States, took so long a time to learn the lesson of effective union. There are many other aspects of the colonial wars, of profound interest for the development of our national character and institutions. And, in spite of much work already accomplished in the study of these wars, much yet remains to be done, in the furtherance of which the assistance of societies like this may confidently be expected.

If, then, I give, tonight, chief attention to constitutional development, it is not for lack of appreciation of the importance and interest of the wars. As I said before, I take them for granted, in order to have time to bring out one of the special ways in which they had their effect.

What, now, do we mean by *constitutional development in New York?* It was a gradual process of evolution, going on from step to step during the whole period between 1691 and the beginning of the American Revolution. In the first place, how much of a constitution was there at the beginning of the period? We may say that the materials for a constitution were there, but that *just what* the constitution would turn out to be would depend on the use which should be made of these materials. What I mean is this. After the great Revolution of 1688 in England, the British government provided for New York, as for all the other colonies, a system of government in which representatives elected by the people were associated with a governor sent over from the old country to represent the interests of the empire. Prior to this step, the representative element in New York's government had had but a transitory existence. In 1691 it was established on a permanent footing. The governor was not put into the position of a despot. His instructions prescribed to him in considerable detail the manner in which he should exercise the powers conferred upon him by his commission. In so far as New York's constitution was

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expressed in written documented form, it was to be found in the governor's commission and instructions. Now, among these instructions was one which required him to call an Assembly representative of the people of the province, and to this Assembly was given power, in co-operation with the governor and council, to pass laws for the general government of the province, and to levy the taxes by which the expenses of the whole government apparatus were to be paid.¹ Thus we may say that the indispensable elements of every English-born constitution were provided—a body representative of the people to be governed, and a group of persons—the government—to exercise power in accordance with rules set by this representative body. These elements were the materials out of which a constitution might be developed.

In the second place, by what process is a constitution developed out of these essential elements? We find the answer in the experience of every community dominated by English ideas. What a constitution is at any given time depends upon the relation which exists between the representative legislature and the group of persons which make up the executive, the "Government." Which is in control of the other? Or to what degree is one in control in some matters, and the other in control in other matters? In a community like New York in the eighteenth century, the process of constitutional development went on through a contest between the legislature, representative of the people, and the executive, the governor and council, representing the English government.

In the third place, the chief subject over which this constitution-developing contest was waged, was, of course, financial control. The body that provides for the expenses of government is naturally anxious to control the purposes and methods of the expenditure of the public funds it provides. The executive, on the other hand, is sure to have ideas of its own, differing more or less from those of the money-granting body. Necessarily, therefore, the contest between representatives granting the revenue, and executive carrying out the purposes of government, for control of expenditure, is essentially,

¹ N. Y. Col. Docs., IV, 206-73, 284-93; V, 93-96, 194-151.

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and in the long run, a contest for control of the whole government. In these days we take it so for granted that the representative body shall control expenditure, and through that, the government, that it is perhaps difficult to realize the conditions in the early stages of the contest.

The circumstances in New York in the last decade of the seventeenth century may serve as a concrete illustration. In performing its duty as a tax-granting body, the assembly made a distinction between providing for the ordinary expenses of running the government establishment, and providing for objects outside of that—for example, for frontier defence in time of war. Funds for the ordinary support of government were called “The Revenue,” those for other purposes, “funds for extraordinary uses.” Now for expenditure. The governor’s instructions required that the public money should be paid out by the receiver general, on warrants issued by the governor and council, “and not otherwise.” The receiver general was an official appointed from England and accountable, ultimately, to the English Treasury. His accounts, however, had to be sworn to before the council, and were audited by a deputy in New York, of the Auditor General in England. Without going into further detail, practically the power of holding the spending authority in the province to account lay in the hands of the governor and council. In the beginning the assembly made no attempt to direct the expenditure of the revenue. But in the laws granting taxes for “extraordinary uses,” clauses were inserted which purported to make detailed appropriations. When it came, however, to ways and means of enforcing these appropriating clauses the assembly immediately encountered difficulties. For instance, in the laws passed in 1694 providing for frontier defence, the assembly appropriated certain sums for subsistence for, say, 100 men, for, say, 150 days, at so much per day. After the campaign thus provided for, the assembly came to suspect that actually fewer men had been subsisted by the contractors, who, nevertheless, charged for the full number and were paid for the same by warrants drawn by the governor in council. Naturally, the assembly demanded sight of the muster-rolls

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and of the receiver general's accounts, in order to satisfy itself on this point. But precisely this satisfaction was denied to the assembly's committee by the governor and council. (Parenthetically, I may remark that we know now, what the assembly could not then get proof of, that this reticence was occasioned by the fact that the governor was demanding and receiving a percentage of their profits from the contractors, who were trying to save themselves by these padded accounts.)¹

The fact was, then, that at the beginning, the assembly was in the position of a body required to furnish funds, but denied the means of enforcing the expenditure of them in accordance with its directions. Starting from this point of great disadvantage, it carried on a struggle with the governor and council for complete control of all the funds it voted, and for control of the provincial government by means of this financial control. It was by means of this struggle that the actual constitution of New York was developed. Naturally, its progress was only gradual, and though, in the end, the assembly came off almost entirely victorious, the development was a long one and passed through many crises.

That is, perhaps, for our present purpose, the most important characteristic of the process of constitutional development in New York, viz.: that it was marked by a number of critical points. I am strongly tempted to stop and descant upon the political development which was inextricably interwoven with this constitutional development. The varying personal characters of the governors, the baffling changes in party grouping among colonial politicians, social and economic changes in the province itself and important features of policy which affected the whole empire, all contribute to the story. Political habits, such as log-rolling, and situations like the antagonism between New York City and "up-the-State," and other phenomena which we sometimes seem to think are specially characteristic of these modern, wicked days—all these appear—on a smaller scale, perhaps, in the development. This story needs to be told more fully than it ever has been—but this is not the occasion. As far as the connection between colonial wars and

¹ Public Record Office, London, C. O. 5, 1042 f. 29.

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New York constitutional development is concerned—and, after all, that is our subject tonight—the important point is this. I have pointed out that constitutional development was a gradual process and included a number of important crises. Now, at several points in this development, colonial wars coincided with these crises in such fashion as materially to further the victory of the assembly. I am not saying that without the colonial wars the assembly would not have triumphed in its long contest. It was a highly complex process. But it is not too much to say that by these coincidences of colonial wars with these constitutional crises, the pace of the progress of development was undoubtedly hastened. Each precedent in favor of the assembly's contention was so much to the good in the long struggle, and the colonial wars effectively contributed to the establishment of these favorable precedents.

In the remainder of the hour, then, I would like to sketch a few of these crises and show just how these coincidences worked.

To the first important crisis in the assembly struggle for financial control, colonial wars contributed only indirectly. As we have seen, during the first intercolonial war, 1689-1697, the assembly was just finding itself, and was unable to make much headway. It provided a revenue for support of government by grants for two or three years at a time. And for frontier defence, it levied taxes to the amount of some £25,000. But it was unable to enforce its appropriation clauses in the laws levying taxes for these extraordinary uses.¹

In 1702, when Queen Anne's War broke out, the notorious Lord Cornbury, cousin of the Queen, was governor. The war necessitated taxes once more, and again suspicion arose that the extraordinary funds were being misapplied. The common report was that Cornbury diverted great part of £1500, raised by the assembly to fortify the Narrows, to the construction of a pleasure house on what is now Governor's Island.² Whether this was so or not, there was no doubt that in the expenditure of this and other taxes, the appropriating clauses in the laws

¹ Colonial Laws of New York, I, 289, 258, 278, 282, 315, 344-52, 354, 358, 364, 367, 369, 381; Journal of the Assembly, I, 47-58; Journal of the Legislative Council, I, 67-77, 146.

² N. Y. Historical Society Collections, 1868, p. 304; Journal of the Assembly, I, 208-212, 227.

had been disregarded. The assembly now demanded that the expenditure of the funds raised for extraordinary uses should be placed in the hands of a treasurer, to be named by, and to be accountable to itself. Fortunately for the assembly, at just this time Lord Cornbury, the governor, was quarrelling with the receiver general, and the latter was enterprising enough to go back to England and secure the endorsement of the treasury officials at home. It is probable that at the same time he enlightened the English government as to the actual state of affairs in New York. At all events, in 1705, the assembly was definitely given permission by the government at home to appoint a Treasurer—the “Country Treasurer,” they came to call him—in whose hands was placed the expenditure of funds voted for anything outside the ordinary support of government.¹ This was a great landmark of progress. For at least a part of the funds it voted, the assembly now had the means whereby to enforce its ideas as to expenditure. Moreover, this could be made—and was—a leverage for further progress. Thus the demand for “funds for extraordinary uses” necessitated by the first two intercolonial wars furnished the occasion for the first great step in constitutional development.

But, after all, this left a large field in provincial finance at the mercy of the governor and council. The officers whose salaries were paid out of the revenue had powers which strongly affected the welfare of the province as a whole and of individuals who had dealings with the government. Experience under the first four governors after 1691 produced a firm conviction among the inhabitants that the revenue, which was appropriated by the assembly only in general terms, and was actually disbursed on warrants drawn by the council was also badly mismanaged. Extravagance, especially in Cornbury’s administration, was made evident by the heavy load of debt which was accumulated on account of the so-called ordinary expenses of government. Moreover, the system not only made possible, but facilitated the exploiting of the revenue by a small group of powerful favorites of the governor. This,

¹ *Journal of the Assembly*, Vol. I, 157-215; *Journal of the Legislative Council*, I, 189-245; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IV, 1181-2, 1145-47, 1156, 1165-6, 1171-2, 1181-5.

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too, was especially conspicuous under Cornbury. The only remedy for this situation, of course, was to saddle the grant of the revenue with such conditions as to the method of its expenditure as would preclude any such exploitation. This, however, was possible only at one of those occasions when one revenue was expiring and arrangements were making for a renewal of the grant. Now, in 1705, at the time when the assembly secured the privilege of naming its own treasurer, the date of the expiration of the current revenue was still some four years off. Till 1709 nothing could be done in the way of securing greater control of expenditure of the ordinary revenue, and, through that, of the provincial government. This period of waiting for the revenue to expire in reality helped to prepare the way for an important crisis. For the administration of the powers of government by Lord Cornbury from 1702 to December, 1708, demonstrated thoroughly not only how the provincial financial system might be mismanaged, but also how grievously the government thus supported might oppress the province in a variety of ways.¹ Burdensome as the Cornbury administration undoubtedly was, it nevertheless rendered one great service to New York—it brought together factions in provincial politics hitherto irreconcilably hostile to each other, and united them in a common determination. This new aim was to substitute control by the assembly itself for council control of all public money, including the ordinary revenue, as well as the funds voted for extraordinary uses. At least two years before 1709, when the revenue was to expire, an English visiting official described it as "the discourse in every man's mouth," that in future the revenue would be granted only from year to year and would be expended only according to directions from the assembly, issued, not to the receiver general, but to its own treasurer, to whom the taxes granted for support of government were to be paid. The assembly could hardly have expected to attain this result without a struggle, for such a method of expenditure was distinctly contrary to that laid down in the crown's instructions to the governor. Even supposing that the coun-

¹ *Calendar of Treasury Papers, 1708-1714*, pp. 511-518.

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cil, as the upper house of the legislature, should pass a bill embodying such a project, the governor had a veto power which his instructions certainly required him to use in such a case. The only circumstances under which it could be conceived that a governor would take the serious responsibility of consenting to such an advance in the assembly's power would be those of an emergency which the governor could feel sure of making clear to the home government—and even that might be a risky proceeding. Here, evidently, in 1709 was one of those crises in relations between the assembly on the one hand and the governor on the other, out of which progress, or a setback, for the assembly's ambitions for control might be expected to result. The assembly took the risk, and in an entirely unexpected way fortune for a time at least favored its cause. When the revenue expired in 1709, Cornbury had been recalled, and the executive power was in the hands of a lieutenant-governor who was not expected to take any important steps in the exercise of that power. But just at this interesting stage of proceedings came news of the English government's intention to conduct an expedition for the conquest of Canada, and with this piece of news came definite orders to the governments of the colonies to raise and equip troops to assist in the project. This, of course, meant that the assembly was called upon to raise large sums in support of the enterprise. The utmost degree of harmony between provincial legislature and executive was clearly required. This was no time for a lieutenant-governor to stick on nice points in control of expenditure. Government must be supported *and* funds for the expedition must be raised, and on the latter point there could be no delay. Here, evidently, was just such an emergency as could serve as a plausible excuse for a violation of the crown's instructions. At all events, the lieutenant-governor took this view of the situation and acted accordingly. A support for the provincial government, meagre in amount, for only one year, and in its expenditure controlled by the assembly's treasurer, was accepted: and in return the assembly raised troops for the Canada expedition at an expense in provincial taxes of some £14000—no inconsiderable sum for the circumstances

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of the province.¹ In this second step in the direction of control, the assembly had been strikingly fortunate. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to dilate on the potential significance of this affair, as an illustration of the connection between colonial wars and constitutional development in New York. This expedition had exactly coincided with a crisis in the relations between legislature and executive, on the central theme of constitutional development, *viz.*, financial control. And the coincidence happened under such circumstances as to yield to the assembly a valuable precedent. Gradual progress from precedent to precedent is the invariable course of procedure in every story of constitutional development. The attainment of this precedent, coming so soon after the acquisition of control of the extraordinary funds, might well embolden the assembly to persist in its course.

For, after all, this was but a beginning. The precedent would require to be followed up year after year, until a firm foundation of custom had been laid in the province, and tacit acquiescence, at least, of the home government had been secured. In 1709 it remained to be seen whether, the emergency being past, a new governor would yield, as had the lieutenant-governor in the circumstances just described; or, if he did, whether his yielding would find acquiescence with the government in England.

As it turned out, the assembly was unable *as yet* to realize completely on the precedent they had gained in 1709. Brigadier Hunter was sent over as governor in 1710, and with great ability, tact and patience offered a vigorous resistance to the development of the assembly's program. The two forces, the governor defending the prerogative of the crown, and the assembly the inherent right of the people to dispose of public money, came to grips almost immediately, and a deadlock ensued, which lasted for five years, from 1710 to 1715. Hunter maintained his end of the contest with remarkable vigor and skill under a variety of special difficulties. To mention only one of these, the failure of the Canada expedition of 1709, owing to lack of support from England, naturally did not

¹ *Journal of The Assembly*, I, 240, 242, 246, 252-6, 267; *Colonial Laws of N. Y.*, I, 654, 669, 675, 682, 684, 698, 699; *Col. Docs.*, V, 88-9; *Smith: History of New York*, I, 194-5.

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improve the temper of the New York representatives. And, of course, the exasperating collapse of the expedition of 1711 only made matters in this connection still worse. On the other hand, the assembly stuck to its position in the face of threats, that unless it would yield, the power of Parliament would be invoked to pass a revenue for the support of the New York government over the heads of the New York representatives. In the end, in 1715, after the war was over, the matter was compromised by an exceedingly complex settlement. A revenue for support for five years—instead of one—was voted by the assembly, but the proceeds were entrusted, not to the crown's receiver general, but to the assembly's treasurer—a point for the governor, and a point for the assembly. But the treasurer was directed by the law to pay out the revenue in accordance with warrants drawn by the governor in council, thus conforming to the letter of the requirements of the governor's instruction. This, apparently, a victory for the governor. The essence of the solution of the difficulty lay, however, beneath the surface of this apparent conformity to the instructions. The assembly, as a result of informal conference with the governor, drew up a set of Resolves, specifying the amounts of salaries and payments for certain indispensable services, while the governor, equally informally, *gave his word* to draw the warrants on the treasurer in accordance with these Resolves!¹ This assuredly was a compromise in which the balance of practical advantage was with the assembly. The governor's "face" was saved. But the assembly had practically substituted its own treasurer for the crown's receiver general, as the chief financial officer of the province. And as to expenditure, it had made itself an indispensable element in determining it *beforehand*, instead of remaining merely in a position to inquire into and complain of mismanagement, *after* the mismanagement had been consummated. The interposition of the second intercolonial war at the time of the crisis of 1709 does not, of course, wholly account for this achievement, but it certainly made an effective contribution thereto.

¹ Col. Laws, I, 847; Journal of the Assembly, I, 332, 375; Journal of the Legislative Council, I, 381; Col. Docs., V, 378-80, 416, 456, 559.

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The next great landmark in constitutional progress, comparable in significance with this compromise in 1715, occurs in 1739. At that time the assembly succeeded in establishing *permanently* the practice of support of government by annual grants of the revenue and of appropriations of salaries, etc., made directly in the laws by the assembly itself, instead of in Resolves framed in collaboration with the governor. Observe what an important advance this was upon the compromise of 1715. It was nothing less than an open and direct attainment of that towards which the settlement of 1715, by indirect and subterranean methods, had aimed. To understand fully the crisis from which such a great advance resulted we should have to survey the whole political development for the twenty-odd years after 1715. For our present purposes, we must be content with a bare outline of the situation.

Experience during these twenty years brought out the fact that it was the governor's relations with the assembly—the elective house—that was the all-important point in provincial politics. The council dropped into an entirely subordinate place. The progress of the assembly was already changing the balance of constitutional forces. If a governor were to succeed in any degree in getting support for the government *and* in carrying out his instructions from England, he must have a party in the assembly on which he could depend, with which party he must be able to arrange at least reasonable terms. And to maintain such a group of votes, he was obliged to give these members control of much local patronage and to make bargains with regard to legislation. This was the framework of politics. If these terms proved fairly acceptable to the population in general, the governor might expect to get along reasonably well. If, on the other hand, the effects of these working relations bore hardly on certain important elements in provincial life, it was worth the while of these provincial groups to bring their influence to bear on the assembly and break up these working relations with the governor. In other words, a vigorous party life sprang up. The division was on issues arising out of differing views of provincial welfare, and

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the object was control of the assembly, and thus of the assembly's relations with the governor.

For example, Burnet, governor from 1720 to 1727, succeeded on his arrival in obtaining a revenue for five years and a series of laws designed to break up the trade between Albany and Canada which he deemed dangerous to the empire's relations with the Indians. As the effects of this policy worked out, a powerful opposition was aroused in the province. This opposition was able gradually to secure control of the assembly. It showed its hand, when the revenue expired in 1726, in renewing the grant for only three years, in cutting down the amount of support, and, finally, in attacking the governor's chancery jurisdiction. In the election of a new house of representatives, this opposition completely triumphed, and a new set of working relations with the governor was the result.¹

As this party life became more elaborate, the friction developed between groups of politicians and parties in the population became intense. Newspaper discussion now became a feature of provincial life, and naturally this did not tend to mollify public passions—quite the reverse—this was the time of the Zenger Trial. All this was coming to a head under Cosby, governor from 1732 to 1736, and at his death the province seemed to many to be on the brink of civil war. Note, please, then, that at the accession of Clarke in 1736, matters of provincial politics had reached a critical point.

Equally important with this was the fact that a crisis was also coming on in constitutional development. A powerful party had gradually arisen, which had come to the deliberate conclusion that still closer control by the assembly over the doings of government was essential for public welfare. In their opinion, grants of the revenue for five years at a time gave to a governor skilful in political maneuvering too favorable opportunities for using the powers of the government thus supported in a manner dangerous to provincial interests. For this, the remedy was grants for but one year at a time. Further, the subordinate executive officers must be taught that the people's representatives, and not the governor, were their pay-

¹ *Col. Laws*, II, 264-72; *Journal of the Assembly*, I, 582, 594-6, 546-8, 571; *Smith: History of New York*, Albany edition, 1814, I, 280-269.

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master. For this, the remedy was appropriations of salaries to persons by name, through the medium of full-fledged *laws*, and not informal Resolves. To put it briefly, their program was Annual Support of Government by Appropriation Acts. It involved as much of a departure from the governor's instructions, and from the working program of politics established in 1715, as the settlement of 1715 had been an advance upon the situation before 1709.

In the years 1736-1739, then, Clarke, the acting governor, faced a combined crisis, political and constitutional, as significant for constitutional development as that of 1709-1715. How did he plan to meet it? As far as the political aspect of the situation was concerned, his local knowledge and position stood him in good stead. He had come to New York as secretary of the province in 1703, and by a skilfully adaptable course of action had made a strong place for himself in the affairs of the province. Moreover, he had influential backers in the government and nobility in England. In a few months he succeeded in calming the excited state of public feeling by ingeniously playing off the groups of factional leaders against one another. So far, so good, for the political crisis. The election of a new house in 1737, however, showed that the crisis in constitutional affairs remained unabated. The new program of annual support—or, rather, the revived program—was as firmly cherished by this assembly as by its predecessor. Still Clarke did not despair. He had a plan in reserve, and this was his scheme. During the nearly thirty years since 1709 New York had become committed to the use of paper money. Compared with some of the other provinces its course had been moderate. The government had from time to time issued legal tender bills and for their redemption had pledged the proceeds of the excise on the retail sale of liquors. The term for which these bills were current expired in 1739, and in this year, also the grant of the excise, appropriated to the redemption of these bills, ran out. As a result, in part of miscalculation of the yield of the excise, and in part of improvident borrowings from that fund, there were some £20,000 of these bills unredeemed. Manifestly, unless an act

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could be passed renewing the currency of the bills and renewing the grant and appropriation of the excise as security for them, the holders of these £20,000 unredeemed bills would be left with them worthless on their hands. Clarke's scheme is obvious. His assent was necessary to bills. Unless the assembly would yield its program of annual support, he threatened to withhold his assent to the bill for the currency and redemption of the paper money. Both sides apparently realized how much was at stake, and Clarke even went to the length of dissolving the house and calling a new election—in English phrase, he "went to the country" on the issue. This was in the autumn of 1738.¹ The English government approved his action and encouraged him to stand firm. But the elections showed that the people of New York were equally firm in their approval of the assembly's course. The situation was at this critical point, when, in the summer of 1739, news arrived of the outbreak of war between England and Spain. Here again, as in 1709, the coincidence of an intercolonial war with a constitutional crisis worked to the advantage of the assembly. Impressed with the popular determination—the merchants met and resolved to support the currency of the bills extra-legally—and equally impressed with the necessity for harmony in face of war conditions, Clarke yielded in all points of the constitutional struggle.² In his letter to the Duke of Newcastle he characterized his surrender as "the most irksome thing I ever did," but pleaded the defenceless condition of the province as his fundamental excuse. During the years of peace since 1713, the defences of the province had been neglected. The Six Nations had fallen into a dangerously wavering temper. Thus, as the war with Spain was expected to bring hostilities with France shortly in its train, New York and the colonies to the southward were in a hopelessly exposed condition. To retrieve the situation, large amounts in "extraordinary funds," to be voted by the assembly, were required, and it was to make sure of this that Clarke held it necessary to yield to the assembly in the matter of government support. The victory of the assembly on this point was complete this time. This precedent

¹ Col. Docs., VI, 94-6, 111, 116, 180, 184-5, 189.

² *Ibid.*, 140-141, 150-51, 158, 160.

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in their favor, achieved in 1739, became a permanent feature of the working relations between governor and assembly—in other words, a permanent alteration was thereby wrought in the provincial constitution.

I have gone into this crisis as carefully as I have, because there could hardly be a better illustration of the connection between colonial wars and constitutional development. In the contest between assembly and governor which was at the center of constitutional and political life in New York, the forces became so evenly balanced that in 1739, as in 1709, the coincidence of a war, with its attendant necessity for at least temporary harmony, was sufficient to turn the scale in the assembly's favor. The advantage gained by the assembly was not temporary, but permanent, and thenceforth the balance of advantage was always with it.¹

This crisis of 1739 was the great landmark in the struggle for control of the provincial government. There was not such another clear-cut crisis, on the outcome of which so much depended. Not that the conflict between governor and assembly ceased at this point. If anything, it became more complicated and exciting. The assembly tried to push the advantage it had gained in financial control to strengthen its grip on the whole government. The province had increased in population and spread over more territory. Its economic and social life had become more varied and complex, and the parts played by prominent families and individuals more involved. In the conflicts between French and English in America New York's geographical position and her relation with the Iroquois focussed imperial attention more than ever upon her affairs. The limitations of time make it impossible to follow this development here and now. In the few moments that remain, I wish only to point out, first, how the New York assembly used the power it had acquired, then, what view the English government took of this, and, lastly, how the opening scenes of the French and Indian War affected the situation.

In a certain sense, the whole series of events connected with the third intercolonial war, 1744-1748, and with the truce

¹ Smith: *History of New York*, II, 68-8, 75-8.

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which succeeded the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle constitutes a crisis by itself. The war with Spain had, as was expected, brought in its train by 1744 a war with the French. Again "extraordinary funds" were required from the assembly for frontier defence and for participation in general intercolonial movements against Canada. Throughout all of this activity the assembly, having gained the upper hand in control of financial affairs, developed the power conferred by this leverage to grasp at purely executive powers like military operations and diplomatic policies. It goes without saying that a body of as many as twenty-seven men, even supposing a high order of ability throughout the membership—which was not the case with the New York assembly—is not suited to the direction of military matters except in a very general way. Yet we find the assembly attempting to dictate such matters as, for example, where forts should be located, the posting of troops, and the distribution of military supplies. All this was simply in effect a nullification of the powers of the governor as captain-general, definitely conferred upon him by his commission. Clinton by no means submitted entirely to these hampering conditions. Nor, on the other hand, did the assembly neglect to provide means for maintaining defence—some £72,000 were raised. But the effectiveness of the military policy of the province was seriously interfered with. And in the meantime, the practice of supporting the ordinary civil government by annual votes and appropriations by name went steadily on. This latter feature was virtually a usurpation of the executive power of appointment. Then, too, in the critical matter of Indian policy, the governor and the assembly were working at cross purposes. Powerful interests at Albany were intent on keeping the Six Nations neutral during the contest, while the governor's policy was to engage them actively in the war. The course pursued by the assembly was far more favorable to the Albany policy of neutrality than to the designs of the governor. Thus the procedure of the assembly during King George's War was such as to call marked attention to the possible dangers to the interests of the empire which lay in the dominant position now held by the assembly. To what-

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ever degree Clinton had submitted to that body during the war, it had been with exceedingly bad grace on his part, and much unseemly bickering and remonstrance on both sides. After the restoration of formal peace between French and English, the governor attempted to recover some of the financial control which the assembly had so firmly grasped, but to no avail. This is what I meant when I described developments during this period as in themselves constituting one long crisis. The result, as we have just seen, was merely to leave the assembly still in possession of the advantage in control which it had won in 1739.¹

It was, of course, impossible that such proceedings as these should have escaped the attention of the English government. But at the time of the third war with the French it had become evident that what corresponded to a Colonial Office in the imperial government had run into a condition of inefficiency. Measures to correct this condition were characteristically slow in achievement. When the Board of Trade finally got around to it, in 1751, its report on the New York situation was both trenchant and exhaustive—together with the evidence from their books it occupies nearly 100 pages in one of the big quarto volumes of the New York Colonial Documents!² In 1753 the instructions to Sir Danvers Osborne, Clinton's successor, were probably the strictest ever given to a governor.³ He was required to charge the assembly to recede from its unwarrantable assumptions of power, and to insist on the enactment of a permanent revenue. He was forbidden to accept a temporary grant in any form and was positively directed to remove from the council any member thereof who should fail to resist the assembly's encroachments. What the crown most objected to, apparently, was the virtual nomination of officers, the assumption of executive powers and the limitation to one year of the grant of support. Strict appropriation to certain purposes and measures for the enforcement of these appropriations, if falling short of complete control of governmental power, they were ready to approve. But the

¹ Smith: *History of New York*, II, 96-112, 114-139, 142-154.

² Col. Docs., VI, 614-708.

³ Dickerson: *American Colonial Government*, pp. 34-53, 67, 150-65, 191-193.

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assembly, in the crown's view, had overshot such reasonable aims. It must now be put back into its proper place. Similar encroaching tendencies had been observed in other provinces, and the Board *seemed* determined to make a general stand on the subject.

Unfortunately for the imperial government's plan for New York, Sir Danvers committed suicide immediately upon arrival and the direction of the government fell into the hands of DeLancey, who had been the leader of the assembly in its recalcitrant course. It would seem a freakish Providence which put into the hands of this man the execution of the severe instructions to Osborne which we have just noted. Of course he did not succeed, though apparently he diligently went through the required motions. He seems to have been able to persuade the assembly to recede from some of the most extreme of its recent encroachments, and so reported to the English government. But on the point of annual votes of support, the assembly was obstinate.¹

The crisis this time involved not so much an advance on the assembly's part, as it did the question whether it could keep what it had already gained in the face of the crown's determined attitude. Once again the approach of war favored the assembly. While these matters were developing in New York, the collisions between the French and English outposts in the Ohio valley were heralding the last great intercolonial war in America. In April, 1755, when Braddock was arriving in Virginia, the instructions to Sir Charles Hardy, the new governor, showed a significant departure from those to his predecessor. While still required to press for a permanent revenue, as Osborne had been, Hardy was nevertheless definitely given permission to assent to a temporary provision in case of emergency. We hardly need to go further! Braddock's defeat and the Lake George and Niagara campaigns in New York in 1755 made it evident that emergency conditions were in force. Hardy's judgment was to this effect, and in March, 1756, the English government not only permitted him to accept temporary grants, but gave him specific directions not to press the

¹ Col. Docs., VI, 803-4, 820-21, 888, 846-7, 899-900, 927-8, 940-41.

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matter of a permanent revenue for the present.¹ Thus the outcome of this long struggle was to leave the assembly still in possession of the field. When the issue was joined again, it was under quite different circumstances. Not merely the crown, but Parliament as well, undertook in the Stamp Act policy to attain more effective control of affairs in America—and we all know what resulted!

In general terms, the point I have striven to make this evening in this. The contribution of colonial wars to constitutional development in New York was direct and important. The same was more or less true in the cases of several other colonies. But in the case of New York, the connection is rather distinctively striking and critical, and this was due to the character of the constitutional struggle itself. The impression I should like to convey most pointedly, as I conclude, is that this political and constitutional development in New York prior to the Revolution is a subject especially worthy of more careful and comprehensive study than it has yet received. For the opportunity to plead this point in this presence I am grateful to this Society.

¹ Col. Docs., VI, 947-9, 1022-33; VII, 32, 37, 39-40.

THE TURNING OF HEARTS

A SERMON PREACHED BY THE REVEREND HOWARD CHANDLER ROBBINS, CHAPLAIN OF THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, ON MAY 2D, 1915, IN THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, NEW YORK CITY, UPON THE OCCASION OF A SPECIAL SERVICE HELD IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FOUNDING OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

"Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord: And he shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the land with a ban."—Malachi 4:4.

There have been a few men who have shown when alive so much vitality, such invincible moral vigor, that tradition has been unwilling to believe them dead. Friedrich Barbarossa, who went crusading in his seventieth year, was one of these. We remember Carlyle's description of him in the hungry mountain passes: "Woe is me, my son has perished then? My son is slain!—But Christ still lives; let us on, my men!" So on he went, and gained great victories, and died some unknown, sudden death by the river Cyndus. German tradition thinks he is not dead: only sleeping within the hill near Salzburg till the bad world reach its worst, when he will reappear with the old cry: "Ho, every one that is suffering wrong!" The Hebrew tradition of Elijah was like the German tradition of Kaiser Barbarossa. It was an unconscious testimony to the virility of the prophet, to the impression he had made upon the imagination of his race. On hesitating, compromising and decadent times he had burst like an avenging storm. With his dramatic entrances, his mysterious withdrawals; his terrible denunciations and their more terrible fulfilments, he flashes through the pages of First Kings as he flashed before the eyes of startled Ahab and enraged Jezebel:

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a thunderbolt of God. So men would not believe of him that he could die. They thought of him as translated, caught up into heaven in a chariot of fire. And after eight centuries his name was still on all men's lips; they wondered whether they had found him again in John the Baptist; they were still looking for his re-appearance, like the Germans for their Barbarossa, as though a spirit so majestic could not permanently forsake the earth.

"He shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I smite the land with a ban." The unknown author of Malachi had the interests of his people at heart when he invoked the spirit and prophesied the return of Elijah. He saw them in sore need of such interposition. They were passing from the agricultural stage to the mercantile and civil: a process of transition necessary enough, but always accompanied with danger. Inter-course with foreign nations was bringing an influx of foreign and disintegrating ideas. Rapid growth in wealth on the part of some was offset by the growing poverty of others, and the beginning of a cleavage between classes such as Israel had never known before. And in the eagerness and excitement of the new social life, and the absorption of its energies in material acquisition, there was the temptation to thoughtlessness, to forgetfulness of the past, to a neglect of those great moral truths and ethical principles which from the very beginning had been the sources of the nation's strength. It was life from which they were cutting themselves off by alienation from the simple faith and hardy virtues of their fathers. But the author of the book of Malachi was not a pessimist. He did not think of despairing of the situation. He looked for a remedy for it in the revival of prophecy. Sooner or later there would come, he believed, a great moral readjustment, a calling back of the nation to its senses, a quickening in it of that consciousness of continuity, of that concern in the past and for the future, without which greatness and distinction are unthinkable, whether for nation or for man. "Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord: And he shall turn the heart of the

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fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the land with a ban."

To turn the heart of the fathers to the children and the heart of the children to their fathers, expresses in a poetic way the purpose of this Society, the founding of which we celebrate today. I do not suppose that the profound seriousness, the deep and terrible intensity which characterizes the pages of Malachi characterized the gentlemen who met in the Governor's Room, City Hall, on the ninth and tenth of May some two-and-twenty years ago, and organized the General Society of Colonial Wars! Our ways are not the ways of ancient Israel, nor are our thoughts the thoughts of her prophets. But I do most willingly believe that the motives which governed them, the purposes which they hoped that they could realize, were very like indeed to those expressed in the last verse of the Old Testament, and may with sincerity be brought into comparison with these. In the words of the Preamble to the Constitution, the Society of Colonial Wars was instituted "to perpetuate the names, memory and deeds of those brave and courageous men who . . . by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment and continuance of the American Colonies"; and "to inspire among the members and their descendants the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers." These are serious and commendable aims. To commemorate and to perpetuate: so the Constitution defines the twofold purposes of the Society. It exists "to turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers," as the prophet Malachi has said.

Let me digress here long enough to say that the realization of such purposes seems to me to be extraordinarily worth our while, and that fidelity to them carries the justification of this and other patriotic organizations represented here this afternoon. Shelley found it a thing of sadness that men should "look before and after," that they cannot immerse themselves in the present and live a life as detached and care-free as a bird's. But this is poetic license, a momentary mood, and for the normal thought of men the mindless life of animals is not at all inviting. Life may lose something of happy-go-lucky

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comfort, but it gains immeasurably in dignity when it does "look before and after," when it releases itself from a too engrossing present, and, mounting on the wings of thought like an eagle rather than a skylark, sweeps the far horizons of the past and of the future with its gaze. We need not to have advanced far in our study of psychology to realize the importance of memory. We know that greatness is impossible without it. The successful man is the remembering man, the man who has his past in hand, the man who can marshal and array and bring to bear on life his mental and spiritual resources. The great family is the remembering family, the family with ancestral traditions, the family whose sons and daughters inherit from the past a certain sense of moral obligation, so that "noblesse oblige," and by inner sanctions they are impelled to hand down the name untarnished, the family tradition undiminished, even as they have themselves received the same. A great church is a remembering church, enriched by and conscious of historic as well as spiritual experience. And a great nation is a remembering nation, a nation profoundly conscious of its past. Here is where there lies, I think, the distinctive value of historical societies and patriotic organizations. We need them, more than they are needed elsewhere, we here in America. We are a very hospitable country. We were all newcomers less than three centuries ago, and we are very tolerant of newcomers. We open our doors wide to welcome them, and in they come, bringing with them ideas and customs which are not American. Our public schools are doing a work of incalculable importance. They are assimilating aliens to our ways, they are turning the children of strangers into American with a rapidity and thoroughness which astonishes onlookers. But the school needs the co-operation of the home. It is there first that history should be taught. It is there that the heart of the children should be turned to their fathers and the past of a people be made to live on, and live effectually, as a continuing inspiration. The nation cannot be too deeply conscious of the continuity of its existence, a continuity not alone of physical life, but of moral purpose, of spiritual endeavor. It must be like a tree, driving

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the roots of recollection far and deep into the soil of its own history, to draw up from there the sap of life that flowers into a beauty and ripens into a fruitfulness distinctively its own.

"He shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children." The spirit of prophecy did this at the time of our colonial beginnings. William Bradford, from whom so many of the members of this society have derived their descent, seems to have had some thought of us and word for us in the ninth chapter of his History of "Plimouth Plantation." By a slight stretch of the imagination we may say that he anticipated our service here this afternoon, and gave us a text for the occasion. "May not," he asks, "may not and ought not the children of these fathers rightly say: Our fathers were Englishmen which came over this great ocean, and were ready to perish in this wilderness; but they cried unto the Lord, and he heard their voice, and looked on their adversity." "Let them confess before the Lord his loving kindness, and his wonderful works before the sons of men." We have here not only the key-note of recollection for our service, but the revelation of our fore-fathers' strength. They were strong because they were men of religious convictions. They were strong because upholding them, and inspiring them, and enabling in them all hope and heroic exertion there was the consciousness that they were in the hand of God, and that he had a purpose for their lives. To the deep-hearted men who laid the foundations of this country, God was the one great reality of the universe, the one splendid and incomparable fact. They were not tolerant: tolerance came later. Tolerance came not from Puritan England but from Holland, that cradle of religious liberty, and New England did not know it for many a troubled year. But our forefathers in all the colonies, English Separatists and Puritans in the north, English Churchmen in Virginia, Dutch founders of New Amsterdam, French Huguenots and the Quakers, all had this one fact in common, that they were men of faith. We cannot turn our thoughts to them without turning to the principles which animated them. We cannot turn our heart to our fathers without turning to our fathers' God.

Inspired by the spirit of faith, they planned for the future.

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Nothing is more noteworthy than the fact that from the earliest beginning the heart of the fathers was turned toward those who should succeed them, that they were making preparations for them, planning for their education, anticipating their necessities with anxious care. It is said that during the siege of Port Arthur a Japanese lieutenant said to his men: "Honorable comrades, if you are impaled by the bayonets of the enemy, those after you will mount and win the hill." Our forefathers were at the outset impaled by the rigors and dangers of a wild new land in order that they might win a foothold here for their posterity. Of the colonists at Jamestown, half of them had died between May 13, 1607, the date which inaugurates American history, and September of that same year. Of the eighteen women who crossed the ocean on the *Mayflower*, fourteen died of exposure and privation during the first winter. Decimated by sickness, imperilled constantly by Indians, engaged in a life-and-death struggle for mere subsistence, we find them undaunted, forward-looking, provident for the future; nation builders beyond any that the world has elsewhere seen. They were making great experiments in government. The colonists in Jamestown, a dozen years after the first landing, had already held the first of American congresses, the beginning of all free government in this country, in their little wooden church. They were making great experiments in education. In 1640 Harvard College was founded in a New England colony just six years of age.

They were men of God and men of faith, and therefore men of vision. The time would fail to tell of what they suffered and of what they dared. But there are words in the lesson read this afternoon which sum up all the meaning of their service, and express more perfectly than any others the substance of their hopes: "These all, having obtained a good report through faith, received not the promise: God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect." "That they without us should not be made perfect." They were the beginners, not the perfecters. There was much that was imperfect in their thought, and in their faith. They were saturated in the Bible, but theirs was an Old

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rather than a New Testament religion. There was more of dread and awe and of obedience in it than there was of grace and charity. They saw the immediate hand of God in many of the minor incidents of life which we, acquainted as they were not with physical science, ascribe to the working out of natural law. There is an illustration of this in the chapter of the history of "Plimouth Plantation," from which I have already quoted. Bradford there records an incident of the book which he describes as "A spetiall worke of Gods providence." "Ther was a proud and very profane young man, one of the seamen, of a lustie, able body, which made him the more hauty; he would alway be contemning the poore people in their sickness, and did not let to tell them, that he hoped to help cast halfe of them over board before they came to their journeys end. But it pleased God before they came halfe seas over, to smite this young man with a greevous disease, of which he dyed in a desperate manner, and so was himself the first that was throwne overbord." The irritation of the seasick at the gibes of those who are immune is very natural, but today we should limit our expression of it and ascribe the fate of the offender to something less significant than a special work of providence! Our forefathers had what has been happily described as the defects of their virtues. They had narrowness as an offset to that tremendous moral earnestness which went into the building of this country. They had a certain hardness and intolerance which qualified and limited the greatness of their faith.

All that is past now, thanks to our prosperity, and the expansion of our life and thought. We touch things with a lighter hand; we are more tolerant, we are more genial. The pressure of circumstances upon us has relaxed, and in a land of plenty we are indulgent of contrary opinions, we allow to speech and thought the largest possible amount of freedom; go on the principle "live and let live." But do we not need to turn to our fathers for the very virtues from which we have so successfully eliminated the defects? Do we not need to seek in them examples of that faith, that intense conviction, that moral and spiritual energy which made glorious what they were and

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what they did? The making of America is not over. The making of America, and of the future of America, has but begun. The making of what we call civilization has but begun. Now as not since the French Revolution the world is again in a plastic state, harrowed by a fearful war, uncertain of itself and of its future, ready to be acted upon by men of faith, by men with an ideal. Not again for many generations is there likely to be such opportunity for new things, for formative influence, as has come so suddenly and so terribly to their generation. Men speak of the breakdown of Christianity. Is it Christianity that has broken down? Is it not rather a civilization that in its international dealings and relationships was too worldly-wise and self-sufficient to apply to those dealings and relationships the friendliness, the truthfulness of Christ? Now it lies prostrate, bankrupt, broken, and the day has dawned for new things. God give us men equal to this heroic emergency, men who like pioneers can turn their backs upon old ways and blaze new trails, who can think thoughts that will not go down with the setting sun! As the heart of the fathers turned to us, so should our hearts be turning to those who shall succeed us, determined that they shall not suffer what this generation has been called upon to suffer. The tragedy of life is not death. The tragedy of life is abortiveness, ineffectiveness, triviality. The tragedy of the world is found when great plans and hopes and purposes are uncompleted for lack of successors to carry on the work. Let that be to us, sons of faithful fathers, the incentive to worthy and fruitful living. Men die, and go to their rewards and punishments, but man lives on. Beyond the individual will is the corporate will; beyond the personal the national fulfilment; and we owe it to the mighty past, to the nameless good and great, to the named, the honored, the remembered, most of all we owe it that we should inherit their spirit, that we should perfect their endeavor, that we should purify our souls for the accomplishment of their tasks.

YEAR BOOK FOR 1914-1915
OF
THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE
STATE OF NEW YORK

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE SOCIETY
OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF
NEW YORK

AS AMENDED TO AUGUST, 1915

CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

Whereas, There has never been just and proper celebrations commemorative of the martial events of colonial history happening from the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775;

And whereas, Our brave and dauntless forefathers crossed an unknown ocean to establish homes on the virgin soil of a new continent where all men could freely worship according to the dictates of their consciences and secure immunity from religious persecution. And thereafter they and their descendants imperiled their lives and jeopardized their families and possessions in hostilities with the savage Indian in the founding of the Colonies of America, and sprang when needed to aid their mother country with loyal patriotism when in warfare with another nation. These glorious sires produced our heroic ancestors of the Revolution, who withstood the encroachments of a parent country, and accomplished the independence of the United States, and adopted those imperishable declarations of American brotherhood and inalienable rights which are to-day the pride and glory of the untrammeled freedom of the whole world;

Therefore, The Society of Colonial Wars has been instituted by the descendants of these illustrious forefathers, to perpetuate the names, memory or deeds of those brave and courageous men, who, in military, naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment and continuance of the American Colonies; to collect and secure for preservation the

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manuscripts, rolls, records and other documents relating to that period; to inspire among the members and their descendants the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and to inculcate in the community respect and reverence for the acts and principles of those indomitable men, which made the freedom and unity of our country a possibility.

ARTICLE I

NAME OF THE SOCIETY

The Society shall be known by the name and title of the "Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York."

ARTICLE II

MEMBERSHIP

Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York who is lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor:

(1) Who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor or marine, or as a privateersman, under authority of the Colonies which afterwards formed the United States, or in the forces of Great Britain which participated with those of the said Colonies in any wars in which the said Colonies were engaged, or in which they enrolled men, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775; or

(2) Who held office in any of the Colonies between the dates above mentioned, either as

(a) Director-General, Vice-Director-General, or member of the Council, in the Colony of New Netherland;

(b) Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, Lord Proprietor, member of the King's or Governor's Council, in the Colonies of New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware;

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(c) Lord Proprietor, Governor, Deputy Governor or member of the Council, in Maryland and the Carolinas;

(d) Governor, Deputy Governor, Governor's Assistant, or Commissioner to the United Colonies of New England, or body of Assistants in any of the New England Colonies.

Membership shall be hereditary in the male line of the present members of this Society and of those who may hereafter be elected, up to the limit that the Society may hereafter determine upon, subject to the vote of the Council upon the moral qualification of the person who may be the heir at any time to such membership.

The membership of the Society shall be limited to 1,000, exclusive of descendants of members, and of members of State societies who may be transferred to this Society, and of members of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps on active service.

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

The officers of the Society of Colonial Wars shall be a Governor, a Deputy Governor, a First Lieutenant Governor, a Second Lieutenant Governor, a Third Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary, a Deputy Secretary, a Treasurer, a Registrar, a Historian, a Chaplain, a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, two Surgeons and a Genealogist, who shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council.

The officers of the General Society residing in New York shall also be *ex-officio* members of the Council.

ARTICLE IV

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

There shall be a Council consisting of nine members, who shall be called "Gentlemen of the Council," in addition to the *ex-officio* members. A Committee on Membership, consisting of seven members, in addition to the *ex-officio* members; a Committee on Collection of Historical Documents and Records,

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consisting of five members, and a Committee on Installation, consisting of six members who shall also act as stewards.

At the election of 1898 two members shall be elected for a term of one year, two for a term of two years, and two for a term of three years, and thereafter two members shall be elected for a term of three years.

At the election of 1898 three Gentlemen of the Council shall be elected for a term of one year, three for a term of two years, and three for a term of three years, and thereafter at each election three Gentlemen of the Council shall be elected for a term of three years.

Vacancies in the Council shall be filled by the Council until the vacancy shall be filled by the Society at its next meeting.

Delegates and Alternates to the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the General Society, shall be appointed by the Council.

ARTICLE V

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Prior to June 1st in each year the Council shall appoint a Nominating Committee of nine members, who four weeks before the General Court of the Society shall report to the Council a list of members to be voted for at the ensuing election, to succeed the Officers, Gentlemen of the Council and Committees whose terms expire at such General Court. Said list, to be entitled "Regular Nominations," must be immediately posted by the Secretary in the office of the Society and must be sent by the Secretary to each member of the Society at least one week before the day fixed for the General Court.

The action of such Nominating Committee, however, shall in no wise interfere with the power of any member of the Society to make his own nominations, but all such independent nominations shall be sent to the Secretary at least three weeks before the day fixed for the General Court. Such independent nominations shall be immediately posted by the Secretary in the Office of the Society and a copy thereof entitled "Independent

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"Nominations" sent to every member of the Society at least one week prior to the day fixed for the General Court. All votes cast at the General Court for persons other than those nominated as aforesaid shall be counted as blanks.

The officers, together with the Gentlemen of the Council, and Members of the Committees shall be elected at the General Court by ballot, a plurality of the vote cast for the persons so nominated shall elect and the said Officers and Committees shall hold office for the period of one year, excepting the Gentlemen of the Council and Committee on Installation, who shall hold office for the terms provided by Article IV of the Constitution.

ARTICLE VI

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS

Every application for membership shall be made in writing, subscribed by the applicant, and approved by two members of the Society over their signatures. Applications shall be accompanied by proof of eligibility, and such applications and proof shall be referred to the Committee on Membership, who shall carefully investigate the same and report at the next meeting their recommendation thereon. Members shall be elected by a vote at a Council of the Society duly called, but a negative vote of one in five of the ballots cast shall cause the rejection of such candidate. Payment of the initiation fee and dues and subscription to the declaration contained in the Constitution of the Society shall be a prerequisite of membership.

ARTICLE VII

DECLARATION

Every member shall declare upon honor that he will use his best efforts to promote the purposes of the Society, and will observe the "Constitution" and "By-Laws" of the same; and, if a citizen of the United States, shall declare that he will support the Constitution of the United States; such declaration shall be in writing and subscribed by the member making it.

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ARTICLE VIII

PURPOSES

At every Council the purposes of the Society shall be considered and the best measures to promote them adopted. No party political question of the day or existing controversial religious subject shall be discussed or considered at any meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE IX

COMMEMORATIONS

The members of the Society, when practicable, shall hold a celebration commemorative of some martial event in Colonial history and dine together at least once in each year.

ARTICLE X

SEAL

The Seal of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York shall be a circle, upon the face of which shall be engraved the following designs:

In the center thereof shall be shown a copy of the original coat-of-arms granted by the States General of Holland to its Province of New Netherland, displayed as a shield of pretence, shadowed (so as to show its elevation above the groundwork) upon, above and over, a groundwork displaying *fleur-de-lis*; which latter are displayed only as emblematic of the part taken by the American Colonies in the French Wars in America. Under said coat-of-arms shall be displayed a bundle of pointed arrows, tied with the skin of a rattlesnake, an incident in American Colonial history, as emblematic of the Indian Wars of said Colonies. Beneath these shall be given the dates 1607-1775, separated by a *fleur-de-lis*; the said groundwork of *fleur-de-lis* being bounded by a circular ribbon, ended at said dates by folded or wavy ends. On said ribbon shall be inscribed "Society of Colonial Wars" in the State of New York.

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The face of the Seal shall be surrounded or bounded by a complete circular twisted cable as an ornament, and also as significant of the entire unity of the members of the Society.

The Secretary shall be the Custodian of the Seal.

ARTICLE XI

INSIGNIA

The insignia of the Society shall consist of a badge, pendant by a gold crown and ring, from a watered silk ribbon one inch and a half wide, of red, bordered with white and edged with red. The badge shall be surrounded by a laurel wreath in gold and shall consist of:

Obverse, A white enameled star of nine points, bordered with red enamel, having between each star point a shield displaying an emblem of one of the nine original colonies; and, within a blue enameled garter bearing the motto "Fortiter Pro Patria," an Indian's head in gold relieveo.

Reverse, The star above described, but with gold edge, each shield between the points displaying a mullet, and in the center, with an annulet of blue, bearing the title "Society of Colonial Wars, 1607-1775," the figure of a colonial soldier in gold relieveo. The reverse of the crown of each insignia shall bear an engraved number corresponding to that of the registered number of the member to whom such insignia has been issued.

The insignia shall be worn by the members conspicuously, and only on the left breast, except that members who are or have been officers of the Society may wear the same suspended by the ribbon around the neck, on all occasions when they shall assemble as such for any stated purpose or celebration. The badge shall never be worn as an article of jewelry. The Treasurer of the Society shall issue the insignia to the members and shall keep a record of all issued by him. Such insignia shall be returned to the Treasurer by any member who may resign or be expelled. No member shall receive more than one badge, except to replace one lost, proof of which must be satisfactorily established and the new one paid for.

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The undress insignia shall be a rosette or button of the size now in use, of watered silk of scarlet color with white thread edging, like the insignia ribbon. This decoration may be worn at all times in the left coat-lapel.

ARTICLE XII

ALTERATION OF AMENDMENT

No alteration or amendment to the Constitution of this Society shall be made, unless notice shall have been given in writing, signed by the member proposing the same, at a previous meeting. The Secretary shall then send a printed copy of the proposed amendment to the members of the Society and state the Court at which the same will be voted upon. No amendment shall be made unless adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the Court voting upon the same.

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SECTION I

INITIATION FEES AND DUES

The initiation fee shall be ten dollars, the annual dues five dollars, payable on or before the first day of January of each year, but all officers of the Army and Navy while absent from the city of New York on active service shall be released from the payment of annual dues during such absence. The payment at one time of one hundred dollars shall thenceforth exempt the member so paying from the payment of annual dues. Any member at his election to membership or subsequently who may contribute two hundred and fifty dollars to the "Permanent Fund" of the Society shall be exempt from the payment of annual dues, and this exemption shall extend in perpetuity to his lineal successors in membership from the same propositus, one at a time, who may be selected for such exemption by the Society, said perpetual membership to be transmitted to the holder, subject to the approval of the Society.

SECTION II

GOVERNOR

The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor, or a Lieutenant Governor, a Chairman *pro tempore*, shall preside at all Courts of the Society, and shall exercise the duties of a presiding officer, under parliamentary rules, subject to an appeal to the Society. The Governor shall be a member *ex-officio* of all committees except the Nominating Committee and Committee on Membership. He shall have power to convene the Council at his discretion, or upon the written request of five members of the Society, or upon the request of two members of the Council.

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SECTION III

SECRETARY

The Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society and keep a record thereof. He shall notify all elected candidates of their admission and perform such other duties as the Society or his office may require. He shall have charge of the seal, certificates of incorporation, by-laws, historical and other documents and records of the Society other than those required to be deposited with the Registrar, and shall affix the seal to all properly authenticated certificates of membership and transmit the same to the members to whom they may be issued. He shall notify the Registrar of all admissions to membership. He shall certify all acts of the Society and, when required, authenticate them under seal. He shall have charge of printing and publications issued by the Society. He shall give due notice of the time and place of the holding of all Courts of the Society and of the Council, and shall incorporate in said notice the names of all applicants for membership to be voted on at said Council, and shall be present at the same. He shall keep fair and accurate records of all the proceedings and orders of the Society and of the Council, and shall give notice to each officer who may be affected by them of all votes, resolutions and proceedings of the Society or the Council, and at the General Court or oftener, shall report the names of those candidates who had been admitted to membership and those whose resignations have been accepted, and of those members who have been expelled for cause or failure to substantiate claim of descent. In his absence from any meeting the Deputy Secretary shall act, or a Secretary *pro tempore* may be designated therefor.

SECTION IV

TREASURER

The Treasurer shall collect and keep the funds and securities of the Society, and as often as those funds shall amount to one hundred dollars they shall be deposited in some bank in the

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city of New York, which shall be designated by the Council, to the credit of the "Society of Colonial Wars," and such funds shall be drawn thence on a check of the Treasurer for the purposes of the Society only. Out of these funds he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society or the Council, or his office may require. He shall keep a true account of his receipts and payments, and at each annual meeting render the same to the Society.

For the faithful performance of his duty he may be required to give such security as the Society may deem proper.

SECTION V

REGISTRAR

The Registrar shall receive from the Secretary and file all the proofs upon which membership has been granted, with a list of all diplomas countersigned by him, and all documents which the Society may obtain; and he, under direction of the Council, shall make copies of such papers as the owners may not be willing to leave in the keeping of the Society.

SECTION VI

HISTORIAN

The Historian shall keep a detailed record of all historical and commemorative celebrations of the Society, and he shall edit and prepare for publication such historical addresses, papers and other documents as the Society may set fit to publish, also a necrological list for each year, with biographies of deceased members. The Historian shall be *ex-officio* chairman of the Historical Documents Committee.

SECTION VII

CHAPLAIN

The Chaplain shall be an ordained minister of a Christian Church, and it shall be his duty to officiate when called upon by the proper officers.

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SECTION VIII

CHANCELLOR AND VICE-CHANCELLOR

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor shall be lawyers duly admitted to the bar, and it shall be their duty to give legal opinion on matters affecting the Society when called upon by the proper officers.

SECTION IX

SURGEONS

The Surgeons shall be practicing physicians and surgeons.

SECTION X

GENEALOGIST

The Genealogist shall investigate all applications for membership, and also all claims under supplemental application, and shall report the result of his investigations to the Committee on Membership. He shall be a member of the said Committee and of the Council *ex-officio*.

SECTION XI

THE COUNCIL

The Council shall have power to call special Courts of the Society, and arrange for celebrations by the Society. They shall have control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society. They shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws, but they shall at no time be required to take any action or contract any debt for which they shall be liable. They may accept the resignation of any member of the Society. They may meet as often as required, or at the call of the Governor. Seven Gentlemen of the Council (elected or *ex-officio* members) shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. At the General Court they shall submit to the Society a report of their proceedings during the past year. The Council shall have the power to drop from

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the roll the name of any member of the Society who shall be at least six months* in arrears and shall fail on proper notice to pay the same within thirty days, and on being dropped his membership shall cease, but he may be restored to membership at any time by the Council upon his written application and the payment of all such arrears from the date when he was dropped to the date of his restoration. The Council may suspend any officer for cause, which must be reported to the Society and action taken on the same within thirty days.

SECTION XII

VACANCIES AND TERMS OF OFFICE

Whenever an officer of this Society shall die, resign, or neglect to serve, or be suspended, or be unable to perform his duties by reason of absence, sickness, or other cause, and whenever an office shall be vacant which the Society shall not have filled by an election, the Council shall have power to appoint a member to such office *pro tempore*, who shall act in such capacity until the Society shall elect a member to the vacant office, or until the inability due to said cause shall cease; provided, however, that the office of Governor or Secretary shall not be filled by the Council when there shall be a Deputy or Lieutenant Governor or Deputy Secretary to enter on these duties. The Council may supply vacancies among its members under the same conditions, and should any member other than an officer be absent from three consecutive Councils of the same, his place may be declared vacant by the Council and filled by appointment until an election of a successor. Subject to these provisions, all Officers and Gentlemen of the Council shall from the time of election continue in their respective offices until the next General Court, or until their successors are chosen. Vacancies among the Officers, in the Council or the Committees, shall be filled by the Council. The Council shall have power to declare a vacancy and fill the same in any Committee where the member of the Committee fails to attend to the duties of the Committee.

* Amended November 18, 1914.

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SECTION XIII

RESIGNATION

No resignation of any member shall become effective unless consented to by the Council.

SECTION XIV

DISQUALIFICATION

No person who may be enrolled as a member of this Society shall be permitted to continue in membership when his proofs of descent or eligibility shall be found to be defective. The Council, after thirty days' notice to such person to substantiate his claim, and upon his failure satisfactorily so to do, may require the Secretary to erase his name from the membership list. The said person shall have a right to appeal to the Society at its next Court, or at the General Court. If the said appeal is sustained by a two-thirds vote of the members present at such Court, the said person's name shall be restored to said membership list.

SECTION XV

MEMBERSHIP

Members shall be elected by ballot at a meeting of the Council, after report by the Membership Committee; but a negative vote of one in five of the ballots cast shall exclude any candidate.

SECTION XVI

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

The Committee on Membership shall consist of seven members. They shall be chosen by ballot at the General Court of the Society, and shall be elected for the period of one year. Four members shall constitute a quorum, and a negative vote of three members shall cause an adverse report to the Council on the candidate's application. The proceedings of the Com-

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mittee shall be secret and confidential, and a candidate who has been rejected by the Council shall be ineligible for membership for a space of one year from date of rejection, except upon the unanimous vote of the Committee.

The Committee shall have power to make By-Laws for its government and for other purposes not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-Laws of the Society.

SECTION XVII

COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

The Committee on Historical Documents may, in connection with the Historian, who shall be *ex-officio* the Chairman, prepare papers on matters of interest to the Society, shall use their efforts to secure for the Society original documents, muster rolls, and other papers or articles connected with the colonial history of the country; they shall be empowered to correspond in the name of the Society with individuals, societies and governments, in the course of their investigations, and shall keep a record of their transactions.

SECTION XVIII

COMMITTEE ON INSTALLATION

The Committee on Installation shall have charge of the annual election, and shall install the persons elected; they shall also be the Stewards of the Society's banquets, but must present to the Governor of the Society a list of all speakers and invited guests for his approval; they shall have the power to select places for the banquets and to issue tickets for the same, but shall assume no expense without the approval of the Council.

SECTION XIX

EXPULSION OR SUSPENSION

Any member for cause or conduct detrimental or antagonistic to the interest or purposes of the Society, or for just cause, may be suspended or expelled from the Society. But

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no member shall be expelled or suspended unless written charges be presented against such member to the Council. The Council shall give reasonable notice of such charges and afford such member reasonable opportunity to be heard and refute the same. The Council, after hearing such charges, may recommend to the Society the expulsion or suspension of such member, and if the recommendation of the Council be adopted by a majority vote of the members of the Society present at such Court, he shall be so expelled or suspended, and the insignia of said member shall thereupon be returned to the Treasurer of the Society and his rights therein shall be extinguished or suspended. The Treasurer shall refund to said member the amount paid for the said insignia.

SECTION XX

COURTS

The General Court of the Society shall be held on the anniversary of the Great Swamp Fight, December 19, 1675. A Business Court shall be held on the second Thursday in November and on the third Monday in March.*

If the above days fall on a Sunday or legal holiday, then the General Court and Business Courts shall be held on the following Monday.

Special Courts may be called by the Governor at such times as in his opinion the interest of the Society may demand, and must be called by the Secretary on the written request of nine members. All notice of Courts shall be sent out at least ten days before the date of such Courts.

At special meetings the consent of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to constitute a vote.

Fifteen members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum, except in cases where a larger number may be required by the Constitution or By-Laws for any special act.

At each Court of the Society, immediately after the presiding officer shall have taken the chair, the minutes of the previous

* Amended March 31, 1910.

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meeting shall be read by the Secretary, and passed upon by the Society; the next business in order shall be reports of officers and committees; then new business.

Any member having observations to make or resolutions to propose, shall rise in his place and address the Chair; and all resolutions shall be submitted in writing and handed to the Secretary, and shall be by him entered on the minutes.

SECTION XXI

SERVICE OF NOTICE

It shall be the duty of every member to inform the Secretary, by written communication, of his place of residence and of any change thereof, and of his post-office address. Service of any notice under the Constitution or By-Laws on any member, addressed to his last residence or post-office address, forwarded by mail, shall be sufficient service of notice.

SECTION XXII

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP

Members may receive a certificate of membership, which shall be signed by the Governor, Secretary and Registrar.

SECTION XXIII

DECEASE OF MEMBERS

Upon the decease of any member, notice thereof and of the time and place of the funeral, with a request to the members to attend, shall be published by the Secretary at least once in one daily newspaper in the city of New York. Any member who becomes aware of the death of a fellow member shall make it his duty to see that the Secretary is properly notified of the fact.

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SECTION XXIV

LOCAL SECRETARIES

When ten or more members of the Society shall be resident of a city of the State of New York, one of their number may be appointed Local Secretary. Subject to the regulation and direction of the Council, a Local Secretary may, in conjunction with the members locally resident, arrange local commemorations of men and events of Colonial History, and attend to such other matters as by the Council may be expressly committed to him from time to time.

A Local Secretary shall be appointed by the Council annually, and may be removed by it for cause. He shall communicate with and receive communications from the Council through the Secretary.

SECTION XXV

ALTERATION OR AMENDMENT

No alteration or amendment of the By-Laws shall be made unless notice shall have been duly given in writing, signed by the member proposing the same, at a Court of the Society.

The Secretary shall send a printed copy of the proposed amendment to the members of the Society, and state the Court at which the same will be voted upon. No amendment or alteration shall be made unless adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the Court voting upon the same.

INCEPTION OF THE SOCIETY

On July 10th, 1892, there met at the office of Col. T. Waln-Morgan Draper, No. 45 Broadway, New York, Col. Draper, S. Victor Constant, Esq., and Edward Trenchard, Esq., and at that time the organization of a "Society of Colonial Wars" was first considered. Two more preliminary meetings were held at the office of Mr. Constant, No. 120 Broadway, and on August 18th, 1892, the Society was instituted there. The certificate of incorporation was then presented, bearing the names of ten founders: Messrs. Charles H. Murray, T. Waln-Morgan Draper, Frederick E. Haight, and Samuel Victor Constant of New York, Nathan G. Pond, Satterlee Swartwout, and George M. Gunn of Connecticut, Edward C. Miller and Charles E. Miller of New Jersey, and Howard R. Bayne of Virginia. These gentlemen, with the exception of Edward C. Miller, Esq., were made the members of the board of governors, and the following temporary officers were elected, to serve until the First General Court: Hon. Charles H. Murray, Chairman, Col. T. Waln-Morgan Draper, Secretary, S. Victor Constant, Esq., Treasurer, and Frederick E. Haight, Esq., Historian.

No more meetings were held until October 18th, 1892, when the board met at the office of Mr. Murray, 115 Broadway, New York. On November 10th, in the same place, the Committee on Membership, consisting of Mr. Haight, Chairman, Col. Draper, Secretary, and Mr. Murray, reported that the application papers of twenty-seven candidates had been passed upon. Thereupon these gentlemen were elected to the Society as the first members.

It was at this time that the undress insignia was adopted, a small bow knot of British scarlet, to be worn in the left lapel of the coat. Thirty-five of these decorations were made by Mrs. T. Waln-Morgan Draper of ribbon one-eighth of an inch wide in a one-inch bow, and worn until the present rosette and insignia were adopted. The colors of the Society were later

INCEPTION OF THE SOCIETY

changed to scarlet and white, more closely following the Colonial uniform.

At the next three meetings, held in Mr. Murray's office, the Constitution and By-Laws were adopted and thirty-eight more members were elected.

The First General Court was held at Delmonico's old restaurant, 26th Street and 5th Avenue, on December 19th, 1892, the anniversary of the Great Swamp Fight of 1675, a date still observed for this assembly. Forty members voted for the first officers of the Society. The first Governor was Frederic J. de Peyster, Esq.; the Secretary, Howland Pell, Esq.

The Council had no fixed meeting-place for some years. The offices of Mr. Murray, Arthur M. Hatch, Esq., T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Esq., Ludlow Ogden, Esq., George R. Schieffelin, Esq., and others were often used, and frequently meetings were held in the evening at the residences of the officers. Mr. de Peyster, Mr. Pell, David Banks, Jr., Esq., James William Beekman, Esq., De Forest Grant, Esq., General James M. Varnum, and others in this way opened their homes to the board.

From 1892 to 1895, the business office of the Society was with the Secretary, Mr. Pell, at Nos. 4 and 6 Warren Street, New York.

On December 19th, 1895, the Society moved into the first office of its own, Room No. 111, 37 Liberty Street, New York. This room was meant for the convenience of the members and the Council did not meet there more than a few times. A second move was made on April 15th, 1897, when Room 62, 45 William Street, was occupied, and these quarters were held until May 1st, 1914, when the present suite of three rooms at 43 Cedar Street was leased.

CHRONICLE

1892—*August* 18th—Society instituted.

October 18th—Society incorporated.

December 19th—First General Court and Dinner at old Delmonico's, 26th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, on the 217th Anniversary of the Great Swamp Fight, December 19th, 1675. Frederic J. de Peyster, Esq., elected first Governor and Howland Pell, Esq., Secretary.

1893—*April* 3d—Business Court at “Ye Ancient Tavern” (erected 1692), No. 122 William Street, New York.

May 9th and 10th—The New York Society, with the Societies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut and the District of Columbia, organized the General Society, these States having been previously chartered by the Society in the State of New York.

June 5th—Business Court at “Ye Ancient Tavern.”

November 13th—Business Court at the old Delmonico's.

December 19th—Second General Court and Second Dinner at the Hotel Waldorf.

1894—*March* 12th—Business Court at Hotel Waldorf.

November 12th—Business Court at Hotel Waldorf. Address by Abraham B. Valentine, Esq., on “Antiquities of Tarrytown and Other Places.” Council appropriated \$100 toward the Louisbourg Memorial Fund.

December 19th—Third General Court at Hotel Waldorf. Paper read by Rev. George M. Bodge, Chaplain of the Massachusetts Society, on “The Great Narragansett Swamp Fight.”

1895—*February* 11th—Third Annual Dinner at the Hotel Waldorf, on the 132d Anniversary of the Treaty of Paris, February 10th, 1763.

CHRONICLE

1895—*March* 11th—Business Court at Hotel Waldorf. Paper read by Robert D. Benedict, Esq., on the “Capture of the Margaretta.”

March 24th—First Church Service, at St. Paul’s Chapel, New York, in Commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of the Departure of the New England Troops for Louisbourg, March 24th, 1745. Sermon by the Right Reverend Thomas U. Dudley, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Kentucky.

June 17th—Society represented at the unveiling of the Louisbourg Monument, erected by the General Society of Colonial Wars in commemoration of the capture of Louisbourg, A. D. 1745.

November 25th—Business Court at the Hotel Waldorf. Paper read by Robert D. Benedict, Esq., on “The Siege of Louisbourg.”

December 19th—Fourth General Court at the Hotel Waldorf. Paper read by Hon. Everett Pepperrell Wheeler on “The Siege of Louisbourg and Its Effect on the American Colonies.”

1896—*February* 11th—Fourth Annual Dinner at the old Delmonico’s, in commemoration of the 164th Anniversary of the Birthday of Col. George Washington of the Virginia Provincial Forces.

March 16th—Business Court at the old Delmonico’s. Paper read by Abraham B. Valentine, Esq., on “The Battle of Lake George.”

November 16th—Business Court held at Hotel Waldorf.

December 19th—Fifth General Court at Delmonico’s. Paper read by Captain Richard H. Greene on “The Early Half of the Colonial Period.”

1897—*January* 28th—Fifth Annual Dinner at old Delmonico’s, in Commemoration of the Signing of the Contract between Hendrick Hudson and the East India Company which led to the Discovery of New Amsterdam.

March 15th—Business Court at the old Delmonico’s.

April 10th—Special Business Court at the old Delmonico’s. Limit of membership increased from 750 to 1000.

CHRONICLE

1897—*November* 15th—Business Court at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York.
December 20th—Sixth General Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Howard R. Bayne, Esq., on "The Colony of Virginia in 1619."

1898—*January* 21st—Sixth Annual Dinner at Delmonico's, in Commemoration of the Founding of New Amsterdam in 1614.
March 21st—Business Court at Delmonico's. Abraham B. Valentine, Esq., read a paper by Dr. G. F. Hunter Bartlett, of Buffalo, on "Elder William Brewster."
November 21st—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Robert D. Benedict, Esq., on "Massachusetts Bay in 1637."
December 19th—Seventh General Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Howard R. Bayne, Esq., entitled "Journal of an Officer at the Siege and Capture of Havana, 1762." Also, a Selection of English Colonial Songs rendered by Mr. G. Belden.
—The Oswego Historical Society dedicated a tablet, the gift of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, on the site of Fort Oswego.

1899—*January* 16th—Seventh Annual Dinner at Delmonico's, in Honor of the Members of the Society who Served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the Spanish-American War.
March 20th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Frederic H. Betts, Esq., on "The Siege and Second Capture of Louisbourg in 1758."
November 20th—Business Court at Delmonico's.
December 19th—Eighth General Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Robert D. Benedict, Esq., on "The Pequot War."

1900—*January* 30th—Eighth Annual Dinner at Delmonico's, the 286th Anniversary of the founding of New Amsterdam.

CHRONICLE

1900—*March* 19th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Gilbert Ray Hawes, Esq., on "Ticonderoga."

June 14th—Tablet unveiled on the battlefield at Fort Ticonderoga.

November 19th—Business Court at Berkeley School. Paper read by William G. Davies, Esq., on "Ticonderoga and Crown Point."

December 19th—Ninth General Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Hon. Everett P. Wheeler on "The Colonial Policy of Great Britain During the Eighteenth Century and Its Influence Upon the Nineteenth Century."

1901—*January* 21st—Ninth Annual Dinner at Delmonico's.

March 18th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Dr. Sydney H. Carney, Jr., on "Medicine in Colonial Times."

November 18th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by E. Lyman Short, Esq., on "Law and Lawyers during the Colonial Wars."

December 19th—Tenth General Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Monsignor Robert Seton, D.D., on "Early Catholic Missions in the Colonies."

1902—*January* 10th—Tenth Annual Dinner at Delmonico's.

March 17th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Miss Mary V. Worstell, with stereopticon views, on "James Wolfe, the Hero of Quebec."

May 27th—Council voted a donation of \$100.00 to Massachusetts Society toward the erection of a monument in Massachusetts in commemoration of the Great Swamp Fight.

November 17th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Appropriation of \$50 to the American Flag Association. Paper read by the Rev. Charles E. Brugler on "The Clergy in Colonial Times."

December 19th—Eleventh General Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Prof. James H. Canfield on "Some Educational Features in Colonial Times."

CHRONICLE

1903—*January* 10th—Eleventh Annual Dinner at Delmonico's.
March 16th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper
read by Dermot W. Keegan, Esq., on "Colonial
Ideals."

September 8th—Dedication of Lake George Monu-
ment, erected by the New York State Society, in com-
memoration of the Battle of Lake George, won
September 8th, 1755.

November 16th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper
read by Dr. Sydney H. Carney, Jr., on "Amusements
in Colonial Times."

December 19th—Twelfth General Court at Delmonico's.
Paper read by Hamilton B. Tompkins, Esq., on "The
Great Swamp Fight."

1904—*January* 12th—Twelfth Annual Dinner at Delmonico's.
March 21st—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper
read by Major Louis Livingston Seaman, M.D., on
"Native Troops in Our Colonial Possessions."

November 21st—Business Court at Delmonico's.
Paper read by Howard R. Bayne, Esq., on "A Rebel-
lion in the Colony of Virginia."

December 19th—Thirteenth General Court at Delmon-
ico's. Paper read by Prof. James H. Canfield on
"Why We Are What We Are."

1905—*March* 20th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper
read by Clarence Storm, Esq., on "Burton's Views of
New York in 1830."

May 3rd—Social Court at Hotel St. Regis, in honor of
the visiting General Officers and Delegates to the
Triennial General Assembly.

May 4th—Thirteenth Annual Dinner at the Waldorf-
Astoria.

May 11th—Death of Frederic J. de Peyster, Esq., first
Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State
of New York, and first Governor General of the
General Society of Colonial Wars.

CHRONICLE

1905—*November* 20th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, Esq., on "Search for the North Pole."

December 19th—Fourteenth General Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Fordham Morris, Esq., on "A Colonial and Revolutionary Map of Westchester County."

1906—*March* 19th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Desmond Fitzgerald, Esq., on "The Philippine Islands."

November 15th—Fourteenth Annual Dinner at Delmonico's.

November 19th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Reginald Pelham Bolton, Esq., on "Colonial and Revolutionary Life on Manhattan Island."

December 19th—Fifteenth General Court at Delmonico's. Informal Address by Walter Lispenard Suydam, Esq., on "The Great Swamp Fight."

1907—*March* 18th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Howard R. Bayne, Esq., on "The Settlement of Jamestown."

November 18th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Major Louis Livingston Seaman, M.D., on "Some of the Curses of Colonization, Relating Especially to Africa."

November 21st—Fifteenth Annual Banquet at Delmonico's.

December 19th—Sixteenth General Court at Delmonico's. Informal reading by Walter Lispenard Suydam, Esq., of a printed paper, by Hon. George Grenville Benedict, entitled "Wars of the English Colonies in America."

1908—*March* 16th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Hon. Hugh Hastings on "Historic Events Connected with Lake Champlain."

CHRONICLE

1908—*November* 16th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Francis Howard Williams, Esq., on "The Colonial Prologue to the Drama of the Revolution."

November 19th—Sixteenth Annual Banquet at Delmonico's.

December 19th—Seventeenth General Court at Delmonico's. Committee appointed to arrange plans for the erection of a tablet at the corner of Wall and William Streets, New York City.

1909—*March* 15th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Dr. Marcus Benjamin on "Henry Hudson."

September 26th—Special Church Service held in connection with the Hudson-Fulton Celebration at the Old First Presbyterian Church, New York City, Commemorative Sermon by the Reverend Doctor Howard Duffield.

September 27th and 28th—Hudson-Fulton Celebration. Parades viewed from special Colonial Wars stand at Central Park South, New York City.

September 29th—Dedication of tablet at 48 Wall Street, New York City, marking a bastion of the wall which extended along the line of the present Wall Street from 1653 to 1699.

November 15th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Gilbert Ray Hawes, Esq., on "The Hungry March, a Phase of the Great Swamp Fight."

November 16th—Seventeenth Annual Banquet at Delmonico's.

December 20th—Eighteenth General Court at Delmonico's.

1910—*March* 21st—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Major Louis Livingston Seaman, M.D., on "A Hunting Safari in British East Africa and Uganda, with a Short Description of the Tsetse Fly and Sleeping Sickness."

November 10th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Clarence Storm, Esq., on "Colonial Powder Horns."

CHRONICLE

1910—*November* 15th—Eighteenth Annual Banquet at Delmonico's.

December 19th—Nineteenth General Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Henry Gansevoort Sanford, Esq., on "Some Curious Colonial Ordinances."

1911—*March* 20th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Professor Herschel C. Parker of Columbia University on "The 1910 Expedition to Mt. McKinley in Alaska."

November 9th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Professor Robert M. McElroy of Princeton University on "The Great Virginia Rebellion of 1676 (known as Bacon's Rebellion)."

November 21st—Nineteenth Annual Banquet at Delmonico's.

December 19th—Twentieth General Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by George Ellsworth Koues, Esq., on "Thomas Dudley, 1576-1653, Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony."

1912—*March* 18th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Professor William R. Shepherd of Columbia University on "The Passing of New Amsterdam."

May 5th—Special Church Service held at the Old First Presbyterian Church, New York City. Sermon by the Reverend Doctor Howard Duffield.

July 5th—Dedication of tablet at Fort Amherst, Crown Point, N. Y.

November 14th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Informal lecture by Stephen H. P. Pell, Esq., on "Fort Ticonderoga and Its Restorations."

November 17th—Memorial Church Service held at St. Paul's Chapel, New York City, with Dedication of the Society's Cross at the Tomb of Lieutenant Thomas Swords in the Churchyard. Sermon by the Reverend Doctor William T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Parish.

CHRONICLE

1912—*November* 19th—Twentieth Annual Banquet at Delmonico's.

December 19th—Twenty-first General Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by the Reverend Doctor Howard Duffield on "The Tolerant Spirit of the American Colonists."

1913—*March* 17th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by John Denison Champlin, Esq., on "The Tragedy of Anne Hutchinson."

November 13th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Austin Baxter Keep, Esq., on "Colonial Books and Bookmen."

November 18th—Twenty-first Annual Banquet at Delmonico's. General Council of the General Society of Colonial Wars the Guests of the New York Society.

December 19th—Twenty-second General Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Thatcher T. P. Luquer, Esq., entitled "Notes on Colonial Boundaries."

1914—*March* 16th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by the Reverend Frederick T. Persons on "The Colonial Meeting House and the Classical Tradition in Architecture."

October 9th—At a Special Meeting of the Council the Annual Dinner was abandoned because of the war in Europe. An invitation to the members to make the usual dinner subscriptions produced a fund of \$710.00, which was turned over to the American Red Cross for Relief Work in the State of New York.

November 12th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Lecture given by George Forbes, Esq., of Baltimore on "Annapolis in Colonial and Revolutionary Days."

December 19th—Twenty-third General Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Major Henry Gansevoort Sanford on "Captain Kidd."

CHRONICLE

1915—*March* 15th—Business Court at Delmonico's. Paper read by Professor Charles Worthen Spencer of Princeton University on “Colonial Wars and Constitutional Development in New York.”

May 2d—Commemorative Church Service held at the Church of the Incarnation, New York City. Sermon by the Reverend Howard Chandler Robbins.

June 24th—The Society presents the flag of the City of New York, adopted this day, to eighteen of the Public Schools.

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* Died March 24, 1915.

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1642	BAKER, DWIGHT BRAINERD	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
106	BAKER, FRANK LESLIE	N. Y. CITY.
1672	BALDWIN, REV. CHARLES WARREN	N. Y. CITY.
233	*BANGS, ANSON CUYLER	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
916	BANGS, FLETCHER HARPER	N. Y. CITY.
1442	BANGS, FRANCIS SEDGWICK	N. Y. CITY.
107	*BANKS, DAVID	N. Y. CITY.
1466	BANKS, WARREN SANFORD	N. Y. CITY.
1681	*BARBOUR, ROBERT	N. Y. CITY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

1680	*BARBOUR, WILLIAM WARREN	N. Y. CITY.
1109	BARCLAY, DAVID	NEWBURGH, N. Y.
1687	BARKLEY, CHARLES BRACKETT	N. Y. CITY.
1671	BARLOW, ELBERT SPICER	N. Y. CITY.
1086	BARLOW, PETER TOWNSEND	N. Y. CITY.
1600	BARNARD, JOHN AUGUSTUS	N. Y. CITY.
886	BARNES, ALFRED VICTOR	N. Y. CITY.
1398	BARNES, GEORGE EDWARD, M.D.	HERKIMER, N. Y.
1125	BARNES, WINTHROP HOWARD	BOSTON, MASS.
860	BARNWELL, MORGAN GIBBES	UXEDO PARK, N. Y.
856	BARROWS, IRA	N. Y. CITY.
1544	BARTHOLOMEW, JAMES RIPLEY	N. Y. CITY.
454	BARTLETT, GEORGE FREDERICK HUNTER, M.D.	BUFFALO, N. Y.
605	BARTLETT, WILLARD	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
947	BASCOM, GEORGE JONATHAN	N. Y. CITY.
1072	BASCOME, WESTERN RADFORD	N. Y. CITY.
200	*BASSETT, CHARLES FRANKLIN	N. Y. CITY.
1227	BATES, GEORGE BUTTERFIELD	N. Y. CITY.
1599	BATES, LINDON WALLACE	N. Y. CITY.
1067	BATES, WILLIAM GRAVES	N. Y. CITY.
8	*BAYNE, HOWARD RANDOLPH	N. Y. CITY.
515	BEACH, BENNETT SHELDON, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
663	BEATTY, ALFRED CHESTER	N. Y. CITY.
384	BEATTY, ROBERT CHETWOOD	N. Y. CITY.
383	BEATTY, WILLIAM GEDNEY	N. Y. CITY.
369	BECKURTS, CHARLES LEWIS	HAVERFORD, PA.
606	BELKNAP, WALDRON PHOENIX	N. Y. CITY.
1142	BELKNAP, WILLIAM COOK	NEWBURGH, N. Y.
787	*BELL, JARED WEED	N. Y. CITY.
1013	BELLows, JOHNSON McCCLURE	ST. PAUL, MINN.
540	BENEDICT, JAMES AUGUSTUS	N. Y. CITY.
833	BENEDICT, LEMUEL COLEMAN	N. Y. CITY.
1449	BENEDICT, RUSSELL	N. Y. CITY.
1059	BENEDICT, WALTER ST. JOHN	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1431	BENEDICT, WILLIAM LEONARD	N. Y. CITY.
952	BENJAMIN, GEORGE POWELL	N. Y. CITY.
1548	BENSON, ARTHUR DAVIS	N. Y. CITY.
315	*BETTS, SAMUEL ROSSITER	N. Y. CITY.
68	BIBBY, ANDREW ALDRIDGE	N. Y. CITY.
442	BICKLEY, LAWRENCE WHARTON	N. Y. CITY.
1411	*BICKNELL, GEORGE AUGUSTUS	N. Y. CITY.
1479	BICKNELL, EUGENE PINTARD	N. Y. CITY.
1105	BILLINGS, CHARLES MILLER	N. Y. CITY.
824	BILLINGS, DAVID LANE	N. Y. CITY.
1723	BIRD, WILLIAM PEUGEOT	N. Y. CITY.
167	*BISHOP, CORTLANDT FIELD	N. Y. CITY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

1612	BLAKEMAN, FREDERICK TOMLINSON	MOUNT KISCO, N. Y.
1720	BLANCHARD, MAURICE ALVAH	N. Y. CITY.
35	BLEECKER, ANTHONY JAMES	N. Y. CITY.
861	BLIVEN, WILLIAM WARREN	N. Y. CITY.
1630	BLOODGOOD, JOHN VAN SCHAICK	N. Y. CITY.
1443	*BLYE, JOSEPH NAPOLEON	N. Y. CITY.
809	BOLMER, THOMAS HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
1517	BOND, WALTER HUNTINGTON	SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
691	BOSTWICK, HENRY ANTHON	N. Y. CITY.
810	BOUCHER, CHARLES	N. Y. CITY.
624	BOUTELLE, FRANK WARREN	SLINGERLAND'S, N. Y.
76	*BOWEN, CLARENCE WINTHROP	N. Y. CITY.
502	BOWERS, HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
244	BOWERS, JOHN MYER	N. Y. CITY.
1545	BOYNTON, CHESTER CLARK	N. Y. CITY.
1202	BOYNTON, FREDERICK CHESTER	N. Y. CITY.
1379	BRADISH, GEORGE JOHNSTON	CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
1328	BRAINE, CLINTON ELGIN	N. Y. CITY.
1349	BRAINE, LAWRENCE FULTON	N. Y. CITY.
1476	BRETT, PHILIP MILLEDOLER	N. Y. CITY.
529	BREWSTER, HENRY COLVIN	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
1017	BREWSTER, SAMUEL DWIGHT	N. Y. CITY.
435	BRIGHT, LOUIS VICTOR	N. Y. CITY.
372	BRITTON, CHARLES PRICE	N. Y. CITY.
967	BRITTON, HENRY BERRY	N. Y. CITY.
1345	*BROKAW, GEORGE TUTTLE	N. Y. CITY.
1399	BROOKFIELD, FRANK	N. Y. CITY.
539	BROOKFIELD, HENRY MORGAN	N. Y. CITY.
1266	BROWN, BENJAMIN WEST BONNEY	N. Y. CITY.
942	BROWN, HENRY MORRIS	BUFFALO, N. Y.
689	BROWN, JOHN BARKER	CHESTERTOWN, N. Y.
255	*BRUGLER, REV. CHARLES EDWARD	LAKewood, N. J.
1320	BRUSH, LOUIS THOMPSON	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
276	*BRYANT, PERCY, M.D.	RAHWAY, N. J.
1423	BRYANT, WILLIAM SOHIER, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
254	*BRYSON, ANDREW	NEW CASTLE, DEL.
1620	BUCKLEY, JOHN J., M.D.	MISSOULA, MONT.
1697	BUDD, KENNETH PEPPERRELL	N. Y. CITY.
1204	BUEL, REV. CLARENCE	DETROIT, MICH.
672	BUELL, FREDERICK FOLLETT	TROY, N. Y.
1169	BUELL, WILLIAM COLLINS	PROVIDENCE, R. I.
1693	BULKLEY, ERASTUS BRAINERD	N. Y. CITY.
864	BUNKER, WILLIAM	N. Y. CITY.
1574	BURDETT, CYRIL HERBERT	N. Y. CITY.
1716	BURLEIGH, GEORGE WILLIAM	N. Y. CITY.
1670	BURLING, WILLIAM RAYMOND	BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

1207	BURRILL, DRAYTON	N. Y. CITY.
1549	*BURRILL, EDWARD LIVINGSTON	N. Y. CITY.
839	BURE, STEPHEN SMITH, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1388	BUSH, CHARLES HOMER	N. Y. CITY.
1145	BUSSING, JOHN STUYVESANT	N. Y. CITY.
831	BYINGTON, CHARLES SPERRY	PASADENA, CALIF.
1196	BYRNS, ROBERT AINSWORTH	N. Y. CITY.
1659	CAMMANN, CHARLES LEWIS, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
705	CAMMANN, EDWARD CRARY	N. Y. CITY.
181	*CAMMANN, GEORGE PHILIP	N. Y. CITY.
469	CAMMANN, HENRY LORILLARD	N. Y. CITY.
814	CAMP, CHARLES LEWIS NICHOLS	NEW HAVEN, CONN.
778	CAMPBELL, BENJAMIN HOWELL	ELIZABETH, N. J.
1474	CAMPBELL, DOUGLAS	N. Y. CITY.
1355	CAMPBELL, SHIRAS	N. Y. CITY.
1597	CANFIELD, VON BECK	ALBANY, N. Y.
1413	CANN, JOHN WOODWARD	N. Y. CITY.
1565	CANNON, HENRY BREVOORT	N. Y. CITY.
396	CARNEY, SYDNEY HOWARD, JR., M.D.	TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., N. Y.
1346	CARPENTER, CHARLES WHITNEY, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
1347	CARPENTER, GEORGE WASHINGTON	N. Y. CITY.
1165	CARTER, COLIN SMITH	N. Y. CITY.
1281	CARTER, ROBERT ANDERSON	N. Y. CITY.
1661	CASTLE, ERNEST BEECHER	BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
1538	CHAMBERLIN, EMERSON	N. Y. CITY.
1429	CHAMBERS, WALTER BOUGHTON	N. Y. CITY.
129	CHANDLER, WALTER	ELIZABETH, N. J.
1375	CHANDLER, WALTER, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
403	CHAPIN, HENRY DWIGHT, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1262	CHAPIN, SAMUEL AUSTIN	N. Y. CITY.
1525	CHAPMAN, EDWIN NESBIT	N. Y. CITY.
1351	CHAPMAN, FRANK MICHLER	N. Y. CITY.
1735	CHASE, GEORGE THORNDIKE, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
555	CHAUNCEY, ELIHU	N. Y. CITY.
169	CHENOWETH, ALEXANDER CRAWFORD	N. Y. CITY.
758	CHEW, BEVERLY	N. Y. CITY.
1135	CHOATE, EDWARD AUSTIN	N. Y. CITY.
756	CHRYSTIE, THOMAS LUDLOW	N. Y. CITY.
1450	CHURCH, ELIHU CUNYNGHAM	N. Y. CITY.
1188	CHURCH, WILLIAM CONANT	N. Y. CITY.
1201	CLAFLIN, WILLIAM BEMENT	WEST REDDING, CONN.
1695	CLARK, FRANCIS DAYTON	N. Y. CITY.
1527	CLARK, FREDERICK HAMILTON	YONKERS, N. Y.
95	*CLARK, HENRY SCHIEFFELIN	N. Y. CITY.
1264	CLARK, JAMES BAYARD, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

1336	CLARK, SAMUEL ADAMS	N. Y. CITY.
109	*CLARK, WILLIAM NEWTON	N. Y. CITY.
1550	CLARKE, CHARLES EDES FLETCHER	N. Y. CITY.
832	CLARKE, CHARLES LORENZO	SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
1046	CLARKE, CHARLES McCLELLAN	BUFFALO, N. Y.
1176	CLARKE, FABIUS MAXIMUS	SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
457	CLARKE, ISAAC SHERMAN	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
160	*CLARKSON, BANYER	N. Y. CITY.
821	CLAY, THOMAS SAVAGE	N. Y. CITY.
887	CLEVELAND, JAMES WRAY	N. Y. CITY.
1676	CLEVELAND, REGINALD MCINTOSH	N. Y. CITY.
1743	COCHRAN, GEORGE DEWAR, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1078	*COCHRANE, ADAM WILLIAM SPIES	N. Y. CITY.
1568	CODD, ROBERT MATTHEW	BUFFALO, N. Y.
635	COE, HENRY CLARK, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
192	*COGHILL, HOWARD	MORRISTOWN, N. J.
194	*COGSWELL, CULLEN VAN RENSSLAER	N. Y. CITY.
1102	COLEMAN, CHARLES PHILIP	N. Y. CITY.
1634	COLEMAN, LEANDER WALTER TOWNSEND	BABYLON, N. Y.
446	*COLES, HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN	N. Y. CITY.
740	COLFAX, ALBERT EBEN	N. Y. CITY.
431	COLLINS, CLARENCE LYMAN	N. Y. CITY.
551	COLLINS, EDWIN PINCKNEY	N. Y. CITY.
23	COLLINS, HOLDRIDGE OZRO	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
1738	COMBES, J. DE RAISMES	ELMHURST, N. Y.
638	CONANT, ERNEST LEE	N. Y. CITY.
1675	CONGDON, HERBERT WHEATON	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
93	*CONSTANTINE, RICHARD BUELL	SUMMIT, N. J.
563	*CONVERSE, EDMUND COGSWELL	N. Y. CITY.
998	COOK, HENRY FRANCIS	N. Y. CITY.
1309	COOK, ROBERT BOWNE MINTURN	PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
1497	COOLIDGE, HOWARD KING	N. Y. CITY.
1736	*COOPER, LESLIE BRADFORD	MORRISTOWN, N. J.
992	*COPP, WILLIAM MALTBY	N. Y. CITY.
889	COWWIN, HAMILTON STEWART	N. Y. CITY.
1551	COWDIN, WINTHROP	MT. KISCO, N. Y.
1725	COWKE, HARVEY DENNISON	TROY, N. Y.
1555	COX, EDWIN STOCKTON	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
522	COX, JAMES WILLIAM	ALBANY, N. Y.
884	CRAFTS, JOHN WILLARD	BUFFALO, N. Y.
1734	CRANE, PERCY WALDRON	N. Y. CITY.
1733	CRISPIN, MORDECAI JACKSON	N. Y. CITY.
1119	CRITCHLOW, GEORGE READ, M.D.	BUFFALO, N. Y.
242	CROSBY, EDWARD NICOLL	N. Y. CITY.
241	CROSBY, LIVINGSTON	N. Y. CITY.
1629	CROSBY, WILLIAM CHAUNCEY	N. Y. CITY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

1382	CROSSETT, FREDERICK MELVIN	N. Y. CITY.
822	CROUSE, DANIEL NELLIS	UTICA, N. Y.
1502	CROWDER, REV. FRANK WARFIELD	PROVIDENCE, R. I.
1438	CRUMB, LEVERITT FITCH	PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
1691	*CUNNINGHAM, FRANCIS DE LANCEY	N. Y. CITY.
1658	*CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM DE LANCEY	N. Y. CITY.
1689	*CURRAN, GUERNSEY	N. Y. CITY.
1022	CURTISS, HARLOW CLARKE	BUFFALO, N. Y.
761	CUTLER, JAMES GOOLD	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
651	CUTLER, JOSEPH WARREN	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
1503	*DALL, HORACE HOLLEY	N. Y. CITY.
892	DANA, CHARLES LOOMIS, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1426	DANA, RICHARD TURNER	N. Y. CITY.
1404	DANIELL, GRISWOLD BOYCE	N. Y. CITY.
1065	DANIELL, JOHN FRANCIS	N. Y. CITY.
686	DARLINGTON, CHARLES FRANCIS	N. Y. CITY.
687	DARLINGTON, RT. REV. JAMES HENRY, D.D.	HARRISBURG, PA.
1085	DARLINGTON, THOMAS, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1628	DARRACH, WILLIAM, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
299	*DAVENPORT, TIMOTHY	N. Y. CITY.
661	*DAVENPORT, WILLIAM BATES	N. Y. CITY.
1666	DAVIDSON, FRANK EVERETT	N. Y. CITY.
409	DAVIES, JULIEN TOWNSEND	N. Y. CITY.
1091	DAVIS, CHANDLER	N. Y. CITY.
512	DAVIS, FELLOWES	N. Y. CITY.
677	DAVISON, JOHN MASON	SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.
813	DAY, ROBERT WEBSTER	BUFFALO, N. Y.
1566	*DEAN, BASHFORD	N. Y. CITY.
1383	*DEARBORN, FREDERICK MYERS, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1610	DE FOREST, LOUIS EVERIT	N. Y. CITY.
1704	DE KAY, SIDNEY GILDER	N. Y. CITY.
1389	DELAFIELD, EDWARD COLEMAN	N. Y. CITY.
1440	*DELAFIELD, JOHN ROSS	N. Y. CITY.
163	*DELAFIELD, JOSEPH LIVINGSTON	N. Y. CITY.
164	*DELAFIELD, Maturin LIVINGSTON, JR.	ST. MORITZ, SWITZERLAND
1068	DE LA MONTANYE, JAMES	N. Y. CITY.
1462	DELANO, MORTIMER	N. Y. CITY.
1636	DEMAREST, BENJAMIN GARRISON	N. Y. CITY.
1268	DEMOREST, WILLIAM CURTIS	N. Y. CITY.
579	DENIS, GEORGE JULES	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
1400	DENISON, EGBEET COOK	N. Y. CITY.
1477	DENNIS, EDWARD	OSSINING, N. Y.
834	DENNIS, HOLMES VAN MATER, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
1224	DENNIS, OTIS ALONZO	WHITEHALL, N. Y.
1032	DENNIS, WARREN EGERTON	N. Y. CITY.
1601	DENNY, THOMAS	N. Y. CITY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

975	DEPEW, CHAUNCEY MITCHELL	N. Y. CITY.
1484	*DEPEW, CHAUNCEY MITCHELL, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
1025	*DE PEYSTER, FREDERIC ASHTON	N. Y. CITY.
1192	DE PEYSTER, WILLIAM MOORE DONGAN	N. Y. CITY.
393	DE ROSE, EDWARD	N. Y. CITY.
641	DE RUSSY, RENÉ AMÉDÉE	N. Y. CITY.
716	DEVEREUX, WALTER	BUFFALO, N. Y.
595	DEWEY, CHARLES AYRAULT, M.D.	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
1391	DICKERMAN, WILLIAM CARTER	N. Y. CITY.
745	DIMOCK, WILLIAM DE WOLF	DIXONDALE, VA.
1528	DITMAS, CHARLES ANDREW	BOOKLYN, N. Y.
1171	DOMINICK, HENRY BLANCHARD	N. Y. CITY.
665	DOMINICK, LAMONT	N. Y. CITY.
1211	DOS PASSOS, LOUIS HAYS	N. Y. CITY.
901	DOUGLAS, CHARLES HENRY	COHOES, N. Y.
943	DOUGLAS, DUNCAN	ALBANY, N. Y.
927	DOUGLAS, WILLIAM HARRIS	N. Y. CITY.
275	DOUW, CHARLES GIBBONS	SCOTIA, N. Y.
1254	DRAKE, WILLIAM WILSON	WARRENTON, VA.
176	*DRAPER, CHARLES ALBERT	N. Y. CITY.
1618	DRAPER, HERBERT STONE	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
5	*DRAPER, THOMAS WALN-MORGAN	N. Y. CITY.
1657	DRAPER, THOMAS WALN-MORGAN, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
1504	DRIGGS, FREDERICK ELLIOTT	N. Y. CITY.
1505	DRIGGS, LAWRENCE LA TOURETTE	N. Y. CITY.
268	DUANE, WILLIAM NORTH	N. Y. CITY.
1569	DU BOIS, FLOYD READING	N. Y. CITY.
1014	DU BOIS, JOHN VAN WYCK	N. Y. CITY.
232	*DU BOIS, WILLIAM MAISON	N. Y. CITY.
934	DUDLEY, FRANK ALONZO	NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
1452	DU FAIS, JOHN	NEWPORT, R. I.
724	DUFFIELD, REV. HOWARD, D.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1435	DUMONT, CHARLES GREGG	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
1556	DUMONT, JOHN EIGNACE	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
1506	DUTTON, LELAND TURNER	N. Y. CITY.
1639	DUTTON, WILLIAM DALLIBA	N. Y. CITY.
1060	DU VAL, CLIVE LIVINGSTON	N. Y. CITY.
1247	DWIGHT, FREDERICK	N. Y. CITY.
1700	DWIGHT, HENRY RUTHERFORD	N. Y. CITY.
1590	DYER, GEORGE RATHBONE	N. Y. CITY.
1562	DYKMAN, JACKSON ANNAN	N. Y. CITY.
1341	*EAGLE, CLARENCE HENRY	PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.
693	EAMES, STEWART WOODFORD	N. Y. CITY.
734	EASTON, IRVING BOYD	N. Y. CITY.
1458	*EATON, FREDERICK HEBER	N. Y. CITY.
1518	*EATON, GEORGE LUTHER	ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

1410	ELDER, THOMAS LINDSAY	N. Y. CITY.
1425	ELLIMAN, LAWRENCE BOGERT	N. Y. CITY.
285	ELLIOT, DANIEL GIEAUD	N. Y. CITY.
1742	ELLIS, WILLIAM DEWAR	N. Y. CITY.
915	ELY, WILLIAM CARYL	BUFFALO, N. Y.
1050	EMERSON, GEORGE DOUGLAS	BUFFALO, N. Y.
432	EMEY, BRAINERD PRESCOTT	NEWBURYPORT, MASS.
168	*ENDICOTT, ROBERT	N. Y. CITY.
1300	ENOS, ALANSON TRASK	ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
1507	ENOS, ALANSON TRASK, JR.	ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
173	*ERVING, WILLIAM VAN RENSSLAER	N. Y. CITY.
1615	*ESTES, CLIFFORD WEBSTER	N. Y. CITY.
1616	*ESTES, JOSEPH BEECHAM	N. Y. CITY.
1530	*ESTES, WEBSTER CUMMINGS	N. Y. CITY.
1053	FAHYS, GEORGE ERNEST	N. Y. CITY.
1739	FAHYS, GEORGE ERNEST, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
1144	FALLS, DE WITT CLINTON	N. Y. CITY.
1846	FAY, FRANCIS BRITAIN	N. Y. CITY.
1744	FERRS, ROBERT MORRISON	MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
303	FERRIS, MORRIS PATTERSON	N. Y. CITY.
444	FIELD, HUGH WENTWORTH GREENE	CHICAGO, ILL.
445	FIELD, THOMAS GOLDSMITH	N. Y. CITY.
1087	FIELD, WILLIAM BRADHURST OSGOOD	N. Y. CITY.
1219	FISH, GEORGE FARNHAM	N. Y. CITY.
1717	*FISHER, JOEL ELLIS, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
399	FISHER, NATHANIEL CAMPBELL	N. Y. CITY.
1575	FISK, HARVEY EDWARD, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
1021	FISKE, EDWIN WILLIAMS	MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
1570	FITCH, WILLIAM EDWARD, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1421	FLETCHER, HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
1581	FLETCHER, ROBERT SHARP	N. Y. CITY.
1387	FLOYD, WILLIAM	N. Y. CITY.
645	FOOTE, GEORGE BENTON	POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
644	FOOTE, GILBERT FLAGLER	POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
29	*FORD, GEORGE HARE	NEW HAVEN, CONN.
1684	FOSDICK, FRANK SHELDON	BUFFALO, N. Y.
1250	*FOSTER, FREDERIC DE PEYSTER	N. Y. CITY.
266	FOSTER, HOWELL	N. Y. CITY.
413	FOULKE, BAYARD FISH	NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
660	FOULKE, WILLIAM	N. Y. CITY.
1726	FOUQUET, MORTON LEFFINGWELL	N. Y. CITY.
25	*FOWLER, WILLIAM MILES	MILFORD, CONN.
1715	FOX, HOWARD, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1454	*FOX, NOEL BLECKER	N. Y. CITY.
1641	FRENCH, JOHN	N. Y. CITY.
1168	FREYE, JED	N. Y. CITY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

819	FRYER, ROBERT LIVINGSTON	BUFFALO, N. Y.
1728	GAGE, SAMUEL EDSON	N. Y. CITY.
1213	*GALLATIN, ALBERT EUGENE	N. Y. CITY.
85	*GALLATIN, FREDERIC	N. Y. CITY.
61	*GALLATIN, ROLAZ HORACE	N. Y. CITY.
53	*GARDINER, DAVID	N. Y. CITY.
54	*GARDINER, ROBERT ALEXANDER	N. Y. CITY.
1649	*GARY, ELBERT HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
1463	GEER, DANFORTH	HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.
1584	GEER, DANFORTH, JR.	CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
1718	GEER, JOSEPH WHITE	N. Y. CITY.
1445	GEER, OLIN POTTER	N. Y. CITY.
1444	GEER, WALTER	N. Y. CITY.
1596	GEER, WALTER, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
984	GIBSON, CHARLES LANGDON, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1063	*GILBERT, CHARLES PIERREPONT HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
406	GILFILLAN, WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1682	GILLMORE, QUINCY ADAMS	PHILADELPHIA, PA.
762	GOADBY, ARTHUR	HUNTINGTON, N. Y.
516	*GOODWIN, JAMES JUNIUS	N. Y. CITY.
818	GOULD, CHARLES ALBERT	N. Y. CITY.
1392	GOULD, CHARLES JUDSON	N. Y. CITY.
757	GOULD, SEABURY SMITH	SENECA FALLS, N. Y.
1191	GOULD, S. SEWARD	N. Y. CITY.
51	*GRANT, DE FOREST	N. Y. CITY.
40	*GRANT, MADISON	N. Y. CITY.
838	GRATWICK, WILLIAM HENRY	BUFFALO, N. Y.
259	*GREENE, GEORGE SEARS, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
172	GREENE, RICHARD HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
1446	*GREENE, CHARLES	RYE, N. Y.
708	*GREGORY, CLIFFORD DANIEL	ALBANY, N. Y.
697	GRIDLEY, HORACE WARREN	N. Y. CITY.
587	GRIFFIN, FRANCIS BUTLER	N. Y. CITY.
269	GRINNELL, GEORGE BIRD	N. Y. CITY.
270	GRINNELL, WILLIAM MILNE	N. Y. CITY.
7	*GUNN, GEORGE MILES	MILFORD, CONN.
1651	GUNTHER, ALBERT EDWARD, JR.	NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
1344	*GUNTHER, FRANKLIN L.	N. Y. CITY.
1582	*GUNTHER, FRANKLIN MOTT	WASHINGTON, D. C.
20	*HAIGHT, ABNER SHERMAN	N. Y. CITY.
771	HAIGHT, CHARLES SHERMAN	N. Y. CITY.
6	*HAIGHT, FREDERICK EVEREST	N. Y. CITY.
1508	HAINES, JOHN PETER	N. Y. CITY.
841	HALL, DUDLEY	N. Y. CITY.
1076	HALL, GEORGE PURDY	N. Y. CITY.
1453	HALL, WILLIAM HUNT, JR.	N. Y. CITY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

1395	HALLOWELL, THOMAS JEWETT	N. Y. CITY.
588	HALSTED, DAVID CRANE	GLEN COVE, N. Y.
589	HALSTED, EDWARD BAYARD	N. Y. CITY.
1694	HAMERSLEY, LOUIS GORDON	N. Y. CITY.
177	HAMILTON, REV. ALEXANDER	WOODBURY, CONN.
1493	*HAMILTON, HENRY DE WITT	N. Y. CITY.
1170	HAMILTON, HENRY NICOLL	YONKERS, N. Y.
847	HART, HENRY GILBERT	UTICA, N. Y.
360	HARTLEY, GEORGE DERWENT	N. Y. CITY.
552	HASELL, LEWIS CRUEGER	N. Y. CITY.
1126	HASKELL, FRANK WALSH	NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
684	HASTINGS, HUGH	N. Y. CITY.
21	HATCH, ARTHUR MELVIN	N. Y. CITY.
1519	HATFIELD, ABRAHAM, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
790	HATFIELD, WILLIAM HENRY	CHICAGO, ILL.
199	*HAWES, GILBERT RAY	N. Y. CITY.
126	*HAWKES, McDougall	N. Y. CITY.
1237	HAY, CHARLES CORTLANDT	N. Y. CITY.
976	HAYDEN, HENRY WHITING	N. Y. CITY.
1001	HAYDEN, JAMES RAYNOR, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1648	HAYS, EUGENE DELANCEY	N. Y. CITY.
1688	HEYWARD, FRANK EARLE	SAYVILLE, N. Y.
1064	HEGEMAN, JOHN ROGERS, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
263	HEILNER, GEORGE CORSON	N. Y. CITY.
1509	HELMUTH, WILLIAM TOD, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
148	HERMAN, JOHN ARMSTRONG	HARRISBURG, PA.
1656	HICKS, EVELYN PIERPONT	N. Y. CITY.
845	HICKS, FREDERICK COCKS	N. Y. CITY.
1417	HICKS, SAMUEL CHUDLEIGH	MORRISTOWN, N. J.
1402	HIGGINS, EDWARD EVERETT	CLINTON, CONN.
948	HILL, CHARLES BORLAND	N. Y. CITY.
735	HILL, ROBERT CARMER	N. Y. CITY.
572	HILL, WILLIAM SQUIER	N. Y. CITY.
593	HILLHOUSE, CHARLES BETTS	N. Y. CITY.
50	HILLHOUSE, FRANCIS	N. Y. CITY.
1365	HINCHMAN, FREDERICK BARNARD	N. Y. CITY.
1560	*HITCHCOCK, RIPLEY	N. Y. CITY.
480	HODGES, ALFRED	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1197	HOFFMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK	N. Y. CITY.
898	*HOFFMAN, SAMUEL VERPLANCK	N. Y. CITY.
1275	HOFFMAN, WILLIAM MITCHELL VAIL	N. Y. CITY.
1377	HOLBROOK, CLARK	RED BANK, N. J.
556	HOLLAND, JOHN BUTTERFIELD	N. Y. CITY.
904	HOLLAND, JOSEPH	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1576	HOLLY, JAMES KISSAM	N. Y. CITY.
858	HOLMES, EDWIN THOMAS	N. Y. CITY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

1627	HOLMES, WILLIAM H. APPLETON	YONKERS, N. Y.
1669	HOLSTEIN, OTTO	LEXINGTON, KY.
1712	HOPKINS, EUSTIS LANGDON	N. Y. CITY.
1419	HOPPIN, HAMILTON LEWIS	OUNT KISCO, N. Y.
1420	HOPPIN, SAMUEL HOWLAND	N. Y. CITY.
1626	HOPPING, ALLEN TILTON	N. Y. CITY.
1606	HOPPING, ANDREW HOWARD	N. Y. CITY.
144	HORNOR, WILLIAM MACPHERSON	BRYN MAWR, PA.
1407	HOSMER, JAMES RAY	N. Y. CITY.
825	HOTCHKIN, WALTER BRYANT	N. Y. CITY.
1166	HOUGHTON, REV. GEORGE CLARKE, D.D.	N. Y. CITY.
133	*HOWARD, WILLIAM COLMAN	N. Y. CITY.
1317	HOWARD-MARTIN, EDMUND	N. Y. CITY.
1460	HOWE, JOHN BIGELOW	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
1510	HOWELL, CHARLES FISH	N. Y. CITY.
78	*HOWELL, HENRY WILSON, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
329	HOWELL, WILLIAM	CORNING, N. Y.
1195	HOYT, CHARLES WENTWORTH, M.D.	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
561	HOYT, WILLIAM EDWIN	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
1360	HUBBARD, WALTER COMSTOCK	N. Y. CITY.
694	HUBBELL, CHARLES BULKLEY	WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
1557	HUDNUT, ALEXANDER MALIEU	N. Y. CITY.
305	HUMPHREYS, REV. FRANK LANDON, D.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1461	HUNGERFORD, VICTOR WILLIAM	COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
1160	HUNT, RIDGELY	WASHINGTON, D. C.
1535	HUNT, RIDGELY, JR.	NEW HAVEN, CONN.
815	HUNTINGTON, CHARLES RICHARDS	N. Y. CITY.
981	HUNTTING, TEUNIS DIMON	N. Y. CITY.
851	HURD, HAROLD	ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO
1101	HURLBUTT, JOHN HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
524	HUSE, ROBERT SELDEN	N. Y. CITY.
882	HUTCHINSON, CARY TALCOTT	N. Y. CITY.
1173	HUTTON, LEFFERTS, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
71	*HYATT, FRANK STANLEY	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
447	HYDE, EDWIN FRANCIS	N. Y. CITY.
411	HYDE, FREDERICK ERASTUS, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
800	HYDE, JAMES CLARENCE	N. Y. CITY.
656	HYDE, RAYMOND NEWTON	N. Y. CITY.
1686	HYDE, SAMUEL MEAD	N. Y. CITY.
1546	IDE, ROBERT LEONARD	N. Y. CITY.
1432	*INGRAHAM, PHOENIX	N. Y. CITY.
354	INNIS, HASBROUCK	POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
866	IRWIN, JOHN VOSBURGH	N. Y. CITY.
104	*ISHAM, CHARLES	N. Y. CITY.
1604	JACKSON, DANIEL DANA	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
161	JACKSON, OSWALD	N. Y. CITY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

1004	JACKSON, PEARSALL BRADHURST	N. Y. CITY.
1698	JACOBS, ELMER RAND	N. Y. CITY.
1494	JAY, JOHN	N. Y. CITY.
907	JENKS, ALMET FRANCIS	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
395	JENNINGS, ALBERT GOULD	N. Y. CITY.
1539	JENNINGS, WALTER	N. Y. CITY.
1561	JOHNSON, HALLETT	N. Y. CITY.
692	JOHNSON, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS	N. Y. CITY.
453	JOHNSON, RT. REV. JOSEPH HORSFACKE, D.D.	LOS ANGELES, CAL.
1233	*JOHNSON, WILLIAM SCHUYLER	LYONS, N. Y.
1558	JOHNSTON, KENNETH PEABODY	N. Y. CITY.
630	JOHNSTONE, FRANCIS UPTON	PUTNAM, CONN.
1314	JONES, ARTHUR SIDNEY HERBERT	N. Y. CITY.
1138	JONES, CHARLES HERBERT	N. Y. CITY.
1042	JONES, CHARLES LANDON	N. Y. CITY.
111	*JONES, SHIPLEY	N. Y. CITY.
1531	JONES, WALTER RYSAM	N. Y. CITY.
1498	JOY, RUSSELL TAMERLANE	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
826	JUDD, ORRIN REYNOLDS	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
647	JUDSON, WILLIAM PIERSON	BROADALBIN, N. Y.
1593	KEATOR, FREDERIC ROSE	N. Y. CITY.
737	KEECH, FRANK BROWNE	N. Y. CITY.
849	KEEGAN, DERMOT WARBURTON	N. Y. CITY.
1393	KELLOGG, EDWIN WELLES, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
959	KELLOGG, FREDERIC ROGERS	N. Y. CITY.
1459	KELLOGG, GEORGE CASPER	PLATTSBURG, N. Y.
410	KELLY, JAMES HENRY	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
1696	KELSEY, ERNEST WESTVELT	N. Y. CITY.
1030	KEMBLE, FRANCIS TILLOU	N. Y. CITY.
1280	KENLY, WILLIAM WATKINS	N. Y. CITY.
796	KENNEDY, ELIJAH ROBINSON	N. Y. CITY.
1172	KENYON, REV. RALPH WOOD, D.D.	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
547	KINGMAN, WILLIAM LIVERMORE	YONKERS, N. Y.
1567	KINGSBURY, HOWARD THAYER	N. Y. CITY.
1571	KINGSBURY, JEROME, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
97	*KIP, WILLIAM V. B.	N. Y. CITY.
1585	KISSAM, ALBERT WARD	EAST ORANGE, N. J.
823	KISSAM, HENRY SNYDER	N. Y. CITY.
1273	KITCHELL, WILLIAM LLOYD	N. Y. CITY.
1321	KITTLE, CHARLES ALBERT	N. Y. CITY.
658	KOOP, EUGENE JACKSON	N. Y. CITY.
495	KOOP, GODFREY PHELPS	N. Y. CITY.
367	KOUES, GEORGE ELLSWORTH	N. Y. CITY.
1363	KUHN, JOHN JOSEPH	N. Y. CITY.
803	KUNKEL, ROBERT SHARP	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
668	LADD, WILLIAM WHITEHEAD	N. Y. CITY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

999	LAHENNS, LOUIS EMILE	N. Y. CITY.
949	LANCASTER, EDWIN ROBINSON	N. Y. CITY.
1282	LANCASTER, EDWIN WILLIAMS	N. Y. CITY.
1080	LANDON, FRANCIS GRISWOLD	N. Y. CITY.
993	LANDON, HENRY HUTTON	N. Y. CITY.
865	LANE, FRANCIS TITUS LUQUEE	N. Y. CITY.
1311	LANE, WOLCOTT GRISWOLD	N. Y. CITY.
775	LANGDON, ANDREW	BUFFALO, N. Y.
875	LANGDON, WILLIAM CHAUNCEY	FARGO, N. DAKOTA
812	†LANGDON, WOODBURY GERSDORF	MORRISTOWN, N. J.
618	LATHROP, KIRKE	DETROIT, MICH.
84	LAWRENCE, ABRAHAM RIKER	N. Y. CITY.
840	LAWRENCE, ROBERT CUTTING	N. Y. CITY.
1409	*LAWTON, DANIEL LATHROP	N. Y. CITY.
736	LAWTON, GEORGE PERKINS	N. Y. CITY.
1322	LEAVCRAFT, JOHN EDGAR	N. Y. CITY.
1678	LE DUO, LEWIN BELL	N. Y. CITY.
1285	LEEDS, WARNER MIFFLIN	N. Y. CITY.
1130	LEFFERTS, FREDERIC RAYMOND	N. Y. CITY.
1084	LEFFERTS, FREDERIC RAYMOND, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
1140	LEFFERTS, WILLIAM HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
973	LELAND, CHARLES HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
751	LEONARD, DANIEL	ALBANY, N. Y.
427	LEONARD, EDGAR COTRELL	ALBANY, N. Y.
1731	LEONARD, HARRY WENTWORTH	SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
674	LE ROY, FREDERICK GEBHARD	NEWTOWN, PA.
972	LEWIS, JOHN LOCKE	CORNING, N. Y.
1288	LINDSAY, JOHN DOUGLAS	N. Y. CITY.
1337	*LINES, ERNEST VAN RENNSELAER	PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1308	LINES, HARVEY KLAPP	FLUSHING, N. Y.
335	*LITCHFIELD, EDWARD HUBBARD	N. Y. CITY.
1181	*LITCHFIELD, EDWARD HUBERT	N. Y. CITY.
1136	LITCHFIELD, ELECTUS DARWIN	N. Y. CITY.
1103	LITTLE, FREDERICK SCYMSER	N. Y. CITY.
996	*LITTLE, THOMAS	HARTFORD, CONN.
44	LIVINGSTON, EDWARD DE PEYSTER	N. Y. CITY.
600	LIVINGSTON, GILBERT ROBERT	NUTLEY, N. J.
1100	LIVINGSTON, JOHN HENRY	TIVOLI, N. Y.
32	*LIVINGSTON, PHILIP	N. Y. CITY.
440	LORD, FRANK HOWARD	SEATTLE, WASH.
166	*LORD, NATHAN HOLCOMB	N. Y. CITY.
859	LORTON, HETH	GARDEN CITY, N. Y.
729	LOVELL, FRANKLYN HALLETT, JR.	MADISON, N. J.
1243	*LOW, JOSEPH TOMPKINS	N. Y. CITY.
807	LOW, WILLIAM GILMAN, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
1427	LUDLAM, PERCY CLIFFORD	NEWBURGH, N. Y.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

1422	LUMMIS, BENJAMIN RUSH	N. Y. CITY.
1540	LUMMIS, CHARLES AUGUSTUS	N. Y. CITY.
253	LUQUER, LEA McILVAINE	N. Y. CITY.
449	LUQUER, THATCHER TAYLOR PAYNE	N. Y. CITY.
1369	LYMAN, WALTER H.	MOUNT KISCO, N. Y.
217	*MACKENZIE, GEORGE NORBURY	BALTIMORE, MD.
733	*MACY, GEORGE HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
1643	MAGIE, JAMES McCOSH	N. Y. CITY.
1663	MALLETT, PERCY SMITH	N. Y. CITY.
361	MANN, ELIAS PLUM	TROY, N. Y.
1683	MANNING, CLARENCE AUGUSTUS	N. Y. CITY.
1487	MANNING, FRANK ORLANDO, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1324	MARSHALL, DAVID PARISH BARRYDT	SHERIDAN, WYO.
1591	MARTIN, GEORGE WASHINGTON	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1662	MARVIN, SAMUEL WESLEY	N. Y. CITY.
1730	*MATHews, CHARLES THOMPSON	N. Y. CITY.
1499	*MAYHEW, ZEB, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
419	MAYO, EDWARD CARRINGTON	RICHMOND, VA.
56	*MCALLISTER, HEYWARD HALL	N. Y. CITY.
1234	MCALPIN, EDWIN AUGUSTUS	N. Y. CITY.
1408	MCALPIN, MILO FREDERICK	N. Y. CITY.
648	MCCLURE, ARCHIBALD JERMAIN	ALBANY, N. Y.
1318	McCULLOUGH, WALTER BUCHANAN	RENSSELAER, N. Y.
1258	MC GUIRE, JAMES CLARK	N. Y. CITY.
1056	McKESSON, IRVING	N. Y. CITY.
1623	McMILLAN, MARION BLAISDELL, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1016	McNAMEE, CHARLES	N. Y. CITY.
1203	McNAMEE, THEODORE H.	N. Y. CITY.
1244	McVICKAR, JOHN AUGUSTUS	N. Y. CITY.
700	*MEAD, SPENCER PERCIVAL	N. Y. CITY.
1679	MECKLEM, HENRY CLAY, JR.	EAST ORANGE, N. J.
1276	MEIGS, PEVERIL, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
1269	MELCHER, JOHN STEVENS	N. Y. CITY.
273	MELVILLE, HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
1373	MERRIAM, HENRY PARKER	N. Y. CITY.
1511	*MERRITT, ALAN DOUGLAS	RHINEBECK, N. Y.
479	MERRITT, DOUGLAS	RHINEBECK, N. Y.
1439	MERRITT, ROBERT GWATHMEY	WASHINGTON, D. C.
702	METCALF, BRYCE	N. Y. CITY.
1380	MYER, BLAKEMAN QUINTARD	N. Y. CITY.
1647	MILBANK, CHARLES BUDD	FREEPORT, N. Y.
1635	MILBANK, ROBERT WATKINSON	RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
1633	MILBANK, SAMUEL, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
980	MILES, ALFRED GRAHAM	N. Y. CITY.
1621	MILES, GEORGE ELMER	N. Y. CITY.
1622	MILES, GEORGE FREDERICK	N. Y. CITY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

1338	MILLER, EDDIS NELSON	FOREST HILLS, N. Y.
1418	MINTON, TELFAIR MARRIOTT	N. Y. CITY.
1257	MOFFAT, R. BURNHAM	N. Y. CITY.
1003	MOLLER, CHARLES GEORGE, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
590	MONTGOMERY, HARDMAN PHILIPS ALAN	N. Y. CITY.
637	MONTGOMERY, HENRY EGLINTON	N. Y. CITY.
1097	MONTGOMERY, HENRY EGLINTON, 2ND	N. Y. CITY.
1246	MOORE, HOWARD PARKER	N. Y. CITY.
1364	MOORE, THOMAS CHANNING	BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
1092	MORAN, CHARLES	N. Y. CITY.
1653	MORGAN, FRANK	N. Y. CITY.
874	MORGAN, GEORGE DAYTON	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
113	MORGAN, JAMES HENRY	LEONIA, N. J.
625	MORGAN, JAMES LANCASTER	N. Y. CITY.
857	MORGAN, JOHN HILL	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
229	*MORGAN, WILLIAM H.	N. Y. CITY.
1481	MORRIS, LEWIS GOUVERNEUR	N. Y. CITY.
471	MORRISON, GEORGE AUSTIN, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
332	MORSE, WALDO GRANT	N. Y. CITY.
683	MORTON, LEVI PARSONS	WASHINGTON, D. C.
816	MOTT, JOHN THOMAS	OSSWEGO, N. Y.
1692	MUMFORD, WILLIAM CLINTON	N. Y. CITY.
1673	MUNSON, FREDERIC GRANVILLE	N. Y. CITY.
1488	*MURPHY, WILLIAM DENNISTON	N. Y. CITY.
3	*MURRAY, CHARLES H.	N. Y. CITY.
1385	MURRAY, WILLIAM	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
848	MYER, ALBERT JAMES	PEMAQUID, ME.
1229	NAPIER, CHARLES DWIGHT, M.D.	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
574	NEWMAN, CLARENCE EGBERTS	ALBANY, N. Y.
1094	NICHOLS, ACOSTA	N. Y. CITY.
1095	NICHOLS, GEORGE LIVINGSTON	N. Y. CITY.
1286	NICOLL, FANCHER	N. Y. CITY.
1218	NORTHRUP, FRANK	N. Y. CITY.
381	NORTON, EDWARD LOUDON	N. Y. CITY.
682	NORTON, PORTER	BUFFALO, N. Y.
134	*NORWOOD, LEWIS MORRIS	N. Y. CITY.
210	*NOYES, JAMES ATKINS	CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
1727	O'CONNOR, CHARLES WAINWRIGHT	N. Y. CITY.
49	*O'CONOR, JOHN CHRISTOPHER	N. Y. CITY.
1183	ODDIE, ORVILLE, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
1668	OGDEN, LOUIS MANSFIELD	N. Y. CITY.
338	OGDEN, LUDLOW	N. Y. CITY.
1719	OLDS, LEVING SANDS	N. Y. CITY.
355	OLIN, STEPHEN HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
22	OLNEY, GEORGE WASHINGTON	N. Y. CITY.
632	*OLYPHANT, JOHN KENSETT	N. Y. CITY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

631	*OLYPHANT, ROBERT	N. Y. CITY.
591	ORMSBEE, HERMANN WILLIAMS	FITCHBURG, MASS.
203	*ORNE, HENRY MERRILL	N. Y. CITY.
1310	OSBORN, WILLIAM UPDIKE	N. Y. CITY.
951	OWEN, REV. WILLIAM HENRY, JR.	MT. VERNON, N. Y.
1008	PAINE, CYRUS FAY	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
1652	*PAINE, WILLIS SEAYER	N. Y. CITY.
1500	*PALMER, CHARLES HOWARD, JR.	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
1520	*PALMER, HENRY BREWSTER	N. Y. CITY.
994	*PALMER, LOWELL MASON	N. Y. CITY.
1424	PARDEE, ENSIGN BENNETT, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1316	*PARISH, EDWARD CODMAN	N. Y. CITY.
1714	PARK, JULIAN	BUFFALO, N. Y.
950	PARKER, FREDERICK SHELDON	N. Y. CITY.
655	PARSONS, WILLIAM DECATUR	N. Y. CITY.
785	PARTRIDGE, EDWARD LASELL, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1594	*PARTRIDGE, THEODORE DWIGHT	N. Y. CITY.
1703	PATTERSON, WILLIAM MORRISON	N. Y. CITY.
1433	PECK, GEORGE LEETE	NEW HAVEN, CONN.
313	PECK, JOHN HUDSON	TROY, N. Y.
792	PEET, FREDERICK TOMLINSON	AUBURN, N. Y.
15	*PELL, HOWLAND	N. Y. CITY.
1667	PELL, HOWLAND GALLATIN	N. Y. CITY.
1198	*PELL, HOWLAND HAGGERTY	N. Y. CITY.
1220	PELL, THEODORE ROOSEVELT	N. Y. CITY.
883	PERKINS, SEYMOUR	N. Y. CITY.
1609	PERRY, HENRY PIERREPONT	N. Y. CITY.
1397	PERRY, JOHN PRINCE HAZEN	N. Y. CITY.
1608	PERRY, WILLIAM ALFRED	N. Y. CITY.
1572	*PETERS, WILLIAM RICHMOND	N. Y. CITY.
1541	*PHelps, LIVINGSTON	N. Y. CITY.
793	PHelps, LUIS JAMES	N. Y. CITY.
633	PIERCE, CHARLES HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
1401	PIERSON, JAMES RHODES	N. Y. CITY.
1327	PILLOT, PETER STUYVESANT	N. Y. CITY.
1353	PINKNEY, CORNELIUS SIDELL	N. Y. CITY.
979	PLUMB, JAMES IVES	ISLIP, N. Y.
666	PLYMPTON, GILBERT MOTIER	N. Y. CITY.
1522	POILLON, JOHN EDWARD	STAMFORD, CONN.
1512	POILLON, WILLIAM	N. Y. CITY.
461	POMEROY, GEORGE ELTWEED	TOLEDO, OHIO
1128	POMEROY, ROBERT WATSON	BUFFALO, N. Y.
11	*POND, CHARLES HOBBY	N. Y. CITY.
537	*POND, EDWIN WATSON	WALTON, N. Y.
1605	*POND, SAMUEL HENRY ST. JOHN	WALTON, N. Y.
14	*POND, WINTHROP	NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

850	POOL, EUGENE HILLHOUSE, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1415	PORTER, AUGUSTUS DRUM	N. Y. CITY.
1124	PORTER, PETER AUGUSTUS, JR.	N. TONAWANDA, N. Y.
1157	POSTLEY, STERLING	N. Y. CITY.
1238	POTTS, CHARLES EDWIN	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
562	POUCHER, JOHN WILSON, M.D.	POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
478	PRALL, REV. WILLIAM, D.D.	PRINCETON, N. J.
1326	PRATT, ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE	N. Y. CITY.
1132	PRATT, DALLAS BACHE	N. Y. CITY.
567	PRICE, ALFRED BRYANT	N. Y. CITY.
1299	PRIMROSE, JOHN SELBY	N. Y. CITY.
1302	PRINCE, L. BRADFORD	SANTA FÉ, N. MEX.
871	*PROCTOR, FREDERICK TOWNE	UTICA, N. Y.
583	*PROCTOR, THOMAS REDFIELD	UTICA, N. Y.
1526	PUTNAM, JOHN BRYON	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1573	*QUACKENBOS, HENRY FORREST, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1467	QUACKENBOS, JOHN DUNCAN, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
748	*RABOEG, THOMAS MASON THOMSON	N. Y. CITY.
592	RAWLINGS, CARROLL CRARY	BOUNDED BROOK, N. J.
304	READ, HARMON PUMPELLY	ALBANY, N. Y.
19	*REED, HENRY BIDLACK, M.D.	MILFORD, PA.
1740	REED, HENRY BUDD-STOCKTON	N. Y. CITY.
116	REED, JAMES MONROE	PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1002	REED, LATHAM GALLUP	N. Y. CITY.
1644	REMINGTON, HARVEY FOOTE	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
408	REMSEN, PHOENIX	CAZENOVIA, N. Y.
1245	REQUA, ROBERT RUSSELL	PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
1075	REYNOLDS, GEORGE NELSON	LANCASTER, PA.
1710	REYNOLDS, HENRY SUYDAM	N. Y. CITY.
954	REYNOLDS, JOHN JAY	N. Y. CITY.
58	*RHINELANDER, PHILIP	N. Y. CITY.
28	*RHINELANDER, THOMAS JACKSON OAKLEY	N. Y. CITY.
995	RICH, WILLIAM TABOR	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
953	RICHARDS, EDWARD OSGOOD	N. Y. CITY.
350	RICHARDS, FREDERICK BARNARD	GLENS FALLS, N. Y.
1489	RIGGS, ROYAL EDWARD TRUMBULL	N. Y. CITY.
494	RIKER, HENRY INGERSOLL	N. Y. CITY.
86	*RIKER, JOHN JACKSON	N. Y. CITY.
1677	ROBBINS, FRANCIS LE BARON, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
1592	ROBBINS, REV. HOWARD CHANDLER	N. Y. CITY.
905	ROBBINS, ROWLAND AMES	N. Y. CITY.
1577	ROBBINS, RUSSELL HURLBUT	N. Y. CITY.
909	ROBERTS, JOSEPH BANKS	N. Y. CITY.
1031	ROBINSON, BEVERLEY RANDOLPH	N. Y. CITY.
854	ROBINSON, EUGENE NUGENT	N. Y. CITY.
989	*ROE, CHARLES FRANCIS	N. Y. CITY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

1177	ROE, FRANK OTHEMAN	N. Y. CITY.
558	ROGERS, ARCHIBALD	HYDE PARK, N. Y.
678	ROGERS, CHARLES BUTLER	CLINTON, N. Y.
1448	ROGERS, EDWARD KENDALL	N. Y. CITY.
890	ROGERS, HUBERT EDWARD	N. Y. CITY.
609	ROLLINS, EDWARD ADOLPHUS	N. Y. CITY.
1707	ROLLINS, PHILIP ASHTON	N. Y. CITY.
1547	ROOSA, DE WITT	KINGSTON, N. Y.
517	*ROOT, ELIHU	WASHINGTON, D. C.
1536	ROOT, GEORGE FREDERICK	BUFFALO, N. Y.
1513	*ROSA, NELSON W.	SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
634	ROWLAND, THOMAS FITCH, JR.	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
795	SALTER, JASPER COLTON	N. Y. CITY.
277	SALTONSTALL, ANDREW HUTCHINS MICKLE-	N. Y. CITY.
1283	SANBORN, JOHN EBEN	N. Y. CITY.
198	SANDS, BENJAMIN AYMAR	N. Y. CITY.
1306	SANDS, BENJAMIN JEROME, M.D.	PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
1436	SANFORD, GEORGE DUNBAR	CENTRAL ISLIP, N. Y.
1189	SANFORD, HENRY GANSEVOORT	N. Y. CITY.
153	*SANGER, WILLIAM CARY	SANGERFIELD, N. Y.
1706	*SANGER, WILLIAM CARY, JR.	CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
239	*SATTERLEE, FRANCIS LE ROY, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
553	SATTERLEE, HERBERT LIVINGSTON	N. Y. CITY.
1303	SAXE, EDWARD THOMAS	N. Y. CITY.
1640	SAYERS, WILLIAM LAWRENCE	N. Y. CITY.
1334	SCHALL, JOHN HUBLEY, M.D.	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1134	SCHENCK, CHARLES LOTT	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1111	SCHENCK, WILLARD PARKER	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1127	SCHERMERHORN, ARTHUR FREDERIC	N. Y. CITY.
438	SCHERMERHORN, EDWARD GIBERT	N. Y. CITY.
1514	SCHERMERHORN, J. MAUS	N. Y. CITY.
101	*SCHIEFFELIN, SCHUYLER	N. Y. CITY.
102	*SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM JAY	N. Y. CITY.
437	SCHROEDER, JAMES LANGDON	N. Y. CITY.
1376	SCHUYLER, PHILIP VAN RENSSELAER	N. Y. CITY.
755	SCOTT, JOHN FREDERIC	WEST CHESTER, N. Y.
344	SCUDDE, REV. HENRY TOWNSEND	N. Y. CITY.
1214	SCUDDE, MARVYN	N. Y. CITY.
1305	SCUDDE, TOWNSEND	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1412	SEABURY, WILLIAM MARSTON	PHOENIX, ARIZ.
1482	SEAMAN, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS	N. Y. CITY.
82	SEAMAN, LOUIS LIVINGSTON, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1699	SEARS, JOSEPH DAVIS	N. Y. CITY.
961	SEAVEENS, FRANCIS	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1475	SECOR, HORACE, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
1131	SEDGWICK, ROBERT	N. Y. CITY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

1289	SHAILER, WILLIAM GRIGGS	N. Y. CITY.
1339	*SHANNON, RICHARD CUTTS	BROCKPORT, N. Y.
1414	SHAW, CHARLES GRAY	N. Y. CITY.
1088	SHELDON, CHARLES LAWRENCE	LAKEWOOD, N. J.
1331	SHELDON, THEODORE BUTLER	BUFFALO, N. Y.
284	SHELTON, WILLIAM ATWOOD	N. Y. CITY.
1249	SHEPARD, AUGUSTUS DENNIS, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
333	SHEPARD, ROBERT FITCH	WASHINGTON, D. C.
1082	*SHERRILL, CHARLES HITCHCOCK	N. Y. CITY.
1343	*SHIRLEY, RUFUS GEORGE	N. Y. CITY.
570	SHUART, WILLIAM HERBERT	SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
326	SILL, REV. FREDERICK SCHROEDER, D.D.	COHOES, N. Y.
1342	*SIMMONS, JOSEPH FERRIS	N. Y. CITY.
330	SKIDMORE, WILLIAM LEMUEL	N. Y. CITY.
1721	SKILLIN, AUGUSTUS HEWLETT	N. Y. CITY.
1416	SLAUSON, JOHN WHITING	MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.
1441	SLOANE, JOHN	N. Y. CITY.
1147	SLOANE, WILLIAM	N. Y. CITY.
462	SLOCUM, JOSEPH JERMAIN	N. Y. CITY.
1179	SMITH, BAYARD MARSTON	ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
1529	SMITH, CLARENCE WILBUR	N. Y. CITY.
1515	SMITH, DWIGHT, M.D.	PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
1473	SMITH, GEORGE WILLIAM	N. Y. CITY.
862	SMITH, GEORGE WILLIAM	KEESVILLE, N. Y.
903	SMITH, HENRY ERSKINE	N. Y. CITY.
920	*SMITH, HOWARD CASWELL	N. Y. CITY.
1625	*SMITH, LEROY	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
291	SMITH, LEWIS BAYARD	ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
1190	SMITH, L. BERTRAND	N. Y. CITY.
391	SMITH, PHILIP HENRY WADDELL	PITTSBURG, PA.
620	SMITH, PHILIP SHERWOOD	BUFFALO, N. Y.
1602	SMITH, WALTER BRETT	N. Y. CITY.
1674	SMITH, WILLIAM SIDNEY TANGIER, M.D.	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1464	SNYDER, LOUIS VIRTUE	MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
968	SPIES, HENRY HULL	N. Y. CITY.
699	STAFFORD, WILLIAM FREDERICK	N. Y. CITY.
1586	STANFORD, WELTON	SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
1242	STANTON, FRANK McMILLAN	N. Y. CITY.
1381	STEARNS, JOHN NOBLE, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
1313	STEPHENS, THOMAS CONKLIN	N. Y. CITY.
1685	STERLING, DUNCAN	N. Y. CITY.
622	STEVENS, CLARENCE WINTHROP	ALBANY, N. Y.
623	STEVENS, FREDERIC BLISS	ALBANY, N. Y.
703	STEVENS, JOHN BRIGHT	N. Y. CITY.
1614	STEVENSON, ARCHIBALD EWING	N. Y. CITY.
137	*STEVENSON, WILLIAM PAXTON	ROSELLE, N. Y.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

891	STEWART, WILLIAM DINGWALL	N. Y. CITY.
1358	STICKNEY, HERBEET WHITING	ALBANY, N. Y.
1598	STICKNEY, HERBERT WHITING, JR.	ALBANY, N. Y.
1187	STIMSON, DANIEL MACMARTIN, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
221	*STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY	BALTIMORE, MD.
1045	STODDARD, FRANCIS RUSSELL	N. Y. CITY.
1396	STODDARD, FRANCIS RUSSELL, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
1480	STONE, CHARLES FRANCIS, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
1122	STORER, EBENEZER	N. Y. CITY.
1632	STORM, GEORGE HARPEL	N. Y. CITY.
190	*STORY, HENRY GRAFTON	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
191	STORY, JOSEPH GRAFTON	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1705	STRATTON, ELIPHALET PLATT	N. Y. CITY.
201	STRINGER, GEORGE ALFRED	BUFFALO, N. Y.
621	STRYKER, THOMAS HUBBARD	ROME, N. Y.
1638	SUCKLEY, HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY	RHINECLIFF, N. Y.
601	*SUCKLEY, ROBERT BOWNE	RHINECLIFF, N. Y.
1611	SUYDAM, LAMBERT, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
174	*SUYDAM, WALTER LISPENDAR	N. Y. CITY.
895	SWAN, EDWARD HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
1162	SWAN, ROBERT OTIS	N. Y. CITY.
1624	SWORDS, EDWARD JENNER	N. Y. CITY.
57	*SWORDS, HENRY COTHEAL	N. Y. CITY.
1637	SWORDS, WILLIAM VOORHIS	N. Y. CITY.
743	SYMONDS, CHARLES STANLEY	UTICA, N. Y.
1613	TAITOR, STARR	N. Y. CITY.
1665	TALLMADGE, HENRY OVERING	N. Y. CITY.
433	TALMAGE, ROBERT SWARTWOUT	N. Y. CITY.
1495	TAYLOR, EWING, M.D.	RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
804	TAYLOR, JOHN MYERS	ALBANY, N. Y.
429	TAYLOR, WASHINGTON IRVING	N. Y. CITY.
1265	TEFFT, ERASTUS THEODORE	N. Y. CITY.
1019	TENNEY, CHARLES HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
1012	TENNEY, DANIEL GLEASON	N. Y. CITY.
1403	TERRY, REV. ELIPHALET BRADFORD	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
336	TERRY, GEORGE DAVIS	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1664	TERRY, JOHN TAYLOR	N. Y. CITY.
337	*THEBAUD, PAUL GIBERT	N. Y. CITY.
218	*THOM, WILLIAM HENRY DE COURCY WRIGHT	BALTIMORE, MD.
219	*THOMAS, DOUGLAS HAMILTON	BALTIMORE, MD.
941	THOMAS, HOWARD VAN SYCKEL	BUFFALO, N. Y.
1200	THOMAS, ROBERT MCKEAN	N. Y. CITY.
1713	THOMPSON, GEORGE HALSEY	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
463	*THOMPSON, HOBART WARREN	TEOY, N. Y.
867	THOMSON, GEORGE MORTIMER	N. Y. CITY.
868	THOMSON, GIBAUD FOSTER	N. Y. CITY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

520	THORNE, JOEL WOLFE	N. Y. CITY.
802	THORNE, ROBERT	N. Y. CITY.
970	THURSTON, NATHANIEL BLUNT	N. Y. CITY.
626	TILDEN, JOHN PACKWOOD	N. Y. CITY.
492	TOMLINSON, JOHN CANFIELD	N. Y. CITY.
379	TOMPKINS, HAMILTON BULLOCK	N. Y. CITY.
1357	TOTTEN, JOHN REYNOLDS	N. Y. CITY.
1471	TOWNSEND, EDWIN SOMARINDYCK	N. Y. CITY.
1472	TOWNSEND, ISAAC HOLBROOK	N. Y. CITY.
1589	TOWS, FERRARS HEATON	N. Y. CITY.
753	TREADWELL, GEORGE CURTIS	ALBANY, N. Y.
914	TREAT, ERASTUS BUCK	N. Y. CITY.
1533	*TREDWELL, HENRY HEWLETT	EAST WILLISTON, N. Y.
10	*TRENCHARD, EDWARD	WASHINGTON, N. J.
63	*TREVOR, HENRY GRAFF	N. Y. CITY.
1709	TRIPPE, CHARLES WHITE	N. Y. CITY.
366	TROWBRIDGE, SAMUEL BRECK PARKMAN	N. Y. CITY
1405	TRUMBULL, FRANK	N. Y. CITY
1578	*TUCKERMAN, ALFRED	NEWPORT, R. I.
1543	TUCKERMAN, BAYARD	N. Y. CITY.
24	*TUFTS, WALTER BROWNELL	N. Y. CITY.
455	TUTTLE, FRANK DAY	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
669	UNDERHILL, FRANCIS TOWNSEND	SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.
465	UNDERHILL, FREDERIC EDGAR	N. Y. CITY.
1210	UPHAM, CHARLES CLIFTON	N. Y. CITY.
487	VAIL, HENRY HOBART	N. Y. CITY.
382	VALENTINE, SAMUEL HEMPSTEAD	N. Y. CITY.
777	VAN AMRINGE, GUY	N. Y. CITY.
1251	VAN BUREN, LAURENS HARDY	N. Y. CITY.
184	*VAN CORTLANDT, ROBERT BUNCH	N. Y. CITY.
765	*VANDER VEER, EDGAR ALBERT	ALBANY, N. Y.
1579	VAN MATER, JOSEPH APPLETON	N. Y. CITY.
1523	*VAN NOSTRAND, BENJAMIN TREDWELL	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
610	VAN RENSSLAER, AUGUSTUS CORTLANDT	PITTSFIELD, MASS.
74	VAN RENSSLAER, CORTLANDT SCHUYLER	N. Y. CITY.
178	*VAN RENSSLAER, EUGENE	BERKELEY SPRINGS, W. VA.
1702	VAN VOAST, HORACE SILLIMAN	SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
612	VARNUM, ROBERT TAYLOR	N. Y. CITY.
99	*VER PLANCK, WILLIAM GORDON	N. Y. CITY.
1033	WADE, ALFRED BYERS	N. Y. CITY.
1070	WADE, HERBERT TREADWELL	N. Y. CITY.
1701	*WADSWORTH, CLARENCE SEYMOUR	N. Y. CITY.
491	WAGSTAFF, CORNELIUS DU BOIS	N. Y. CITY.
88	WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAM PRATT	N. Y. CITY.
1587	WAIT, CHARLES EDMUND	KNOXVILLE, TENN.
794	WALCOTT, AERTHUR STUART	N. Y. CITY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

879	WALCOTT, FREDERIC COLLIN	N. Y. CITY.
965	WALDO, RHINELANDER	N. Y. CITY.
316	WALKER, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS	GEE, VA.
1114	WALKER, ISAAC HENRY	BAYVILLE, N. Y.
1552	WALKER, JOHN BALDWIN, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1083	WALKER, WILLIAM MACY	BAYVILLE, N. Y.
554	*WALSH, SAMUEL ARMSTRONG	N. Y. CITY.
919	WARREN, CHARLES ELLIOT	N. Y. CITY.
709	WARREN, WILLIAM YOUNG	BUFFALO, N. Y.
386	WASHBURN, WILLIAM IVES	N. Y. CITY.
1394	WASHINGTON, WILLIAM LANIER	N. Y. CITY.
957	WATKINS, DE LANCEY WALTON	SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
649	WATSON, CHARLES PIXLEY	PLATTSBURG, N. Y.
1732	*WATSON, JOHN JAY, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
1148	WATSON, PRESTON	N. Y. CITY.
1655	WEAVER, GEORGE SHEARMAN	FLUSHING, N. Y.
204	*WEBB, ALEXANDER STEWART	N. Y. CITY.
1253	WEISSE, FANEUIL SUYDAM, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
690	WELD, DE WITT CLINTON	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
505	WELD, DE WITT CLINTON, JR.	N. Y. CITY.
130	WELLES, BENJAMIN	N. Y. CITY.
842	WELLES, LEMUEL AIKEN	N. Y. CITY.
1645	WELLES, PAUL	N. Y. CITY.
1113	*WELLING, RICHARD WARD GREENE	N. Y. CITY.
375	WELLS, CHARLES NASSAU	PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
1469	WELLS, FREDERICK HOWARD	WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
90	*WELLS, THOMAS LAWRENCE	N. Y. CITY.
1617	WELLS, WALTER FARRINGTON	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
373	WHEELER, EDWARD JONATHAN	ALBANY, N. Y.
506	WHEELER, EVERETT PEPPERKELL	N. Y. CITY.
1333	*WHITE, ALAIN CAMPBELL	N. Y. CITY.
1034	WHITE, EDWARD LUPTON	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
75	*WHITEHOUSE, JAMES NORMAN DE RAPELJE	N. Y. CITY.
1205	WHITIN, ERNEST STAGG	N. Y. CITY.
1121	WHITIN, FREDERIC HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
1580	*WHITNEY, CHARLES LEE ANTHONY	LOUDONVILLE, N. Y.
1650	WHITNEY, HOWARD FLETCHER	N. Y. CITY.
545	WHITNEY, WARHAM	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
1290	WHITON, JAMES BARTLETT	N. Y. CITY.
265	WILCOX, REYNOLD WEBB, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
988	WILLARD, JAMES LE BARON	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
910	*WILLETS, HOWARD	WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
1729	WILLIAMS, EDWARD GILBERT	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1516	WILLIAMS, GEORGE LOMBARD	N. Y. CITY.
1270	WILLIAMS, GORDON	N. Y. CITY.
1428	WILLIAMS, HARRISON	PAEONIAN SPRINGS, VA.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

179	*WILLIAMSON, GEORGE DE WITT	N. Y. CITY.
576	WILSON, CHARLES ROBERT	BUFFALO, N. Y.
1295	WINANT, FREDERICK	N. Y. CITY.
1451	WINCHESTER, HENRY CARROLL, JR.	RIVERSIDE, CONN.
1284	WING, JOHN MORGAN	N. Y. CITY.
1297	WING, LOUIS STUART	N. Y. CITY.
328	*WINTHROP, GRENVILLE BAYARD	N. Y. CITY.
1496	WITTHAUS, GUY HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
327	WODELL, SILAS	N. Y. CITY.
837	WOOD, ALFRED TRENCHARD, M.D.	CENTRAL ISLIP, N. Y.
1096	WOOD, ARNOLD	N. Y. CITY.
1553	WOOD, ARTHUR KING	ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
1583	WOOD, BEN	N. Y. CITY.
1490	WOOD, ERIC FISHER	N. Y. CITY.
1741	WOOD, GILBERT CONGDON	N. Y. CITY.
978	WOOD, JOHN HENRY	N. Y. CITY.
1491	WOOD, WILLIAM BENJAMIN, M.D.	N. Y. CITY.
1455	*WOODIN, WILLIAM HARTMAN	N. Y. CITY.
1186	WOODRUFF, EDWARD LAWREY	DETROIT, MICH.
1304	WOODRUFF, FREDERICK SANFORD	N. Y. CITY.
1722	WOODWARD, HAROLD CHASE	N. Y. CITY.
1537	WOODWARD, WILLIAM	N. Y. CITY.
296	WOODWORTH, NEWALL BERTRAM	SYRACUSE, N. Y.
1708	WRIGHT, JOHN NEALE	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1366	WYCKOFF, CHARLES RAPELYEA	HARTSDALE, N. Y.
1367	WYCKOFF, CLARENCE JOHNSON	WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
1278	WYETH, GEORGE EDWARD	N. Y. CITY.
1563	WYNKOOP, HUBERT SCHUURMAN	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1386	YEOMANS, GEORGE DALLAS	LAWRENCE, N. Y.
1660	*YOUNG, INNIS	POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
1607	*ZABRISKIE, ANDREW CHRISTIAN	N. Y. CITY.

ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEMBERS

963	BARTHOLF, JOHN HENRY, Lt.-Col. U. S. A., Ret.	EMPIRE, CANAL ZONE.
773	BINGHAM, THEODORE ALFRED, Brig-Gen. U. S. A., Ret.	N. Y. CITY.
122	BLUNT, STANHOPE ENGLISH, Col. U. S. A., Ret.	SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
456	BROWN, GEORGE LE ROY, Col. U. S. A., Ret.	WAR DEPARTMENT.
1603	BROWN, GEORGE LE ROY, JR., 2nd Lieutenant	U. S. ARMY.
1564	BUTTLEE, BRUCE BRADFORD, 1st Lieutenant	U. S. ARMY.
1483	CATLIN, GEORGE DE GRASSE, Captain	U. S. ARMY.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

1534	CATLIN, ISAAC SWARTOUT, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Ret.	APALACHIN, N. Y.
1023	CONGER, ARTHUR LATHAM, Captain	U. S. ARMY.
1110	CORBUSIER, WILLIAM HENRY, Lt.-Col. U. S. A., Ret.	PLAINFIELD, N. J.
121	HOFF, JOHN VAN RENNSLAER, Col. U. S. A., Ret.	WASHINGTON, D. C.
899	HOOTON, WILLIAM EDWARD, Lt.-Colonel	U. S. ARMY.
1279	LUNG, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, M.D., Medical Inspector,	U. S. NAVY.
543	McCULLOCH, CHAMPE CARTER, JR., Lt.-Colonel	U. S. ARMY.
573	McKINSTY, CHARLES HEDGES, Lt.-Colonel	U. S. ARMY.
114	*MORRIS, LEWIS, M.D., Surgeon	U. S. NAVY.
490	NICHOLS, MAURY, Lt.-Colonel	U. S. ARMY.
1521	POILLON, ARTHUR, Captain	U. S. ARMY.
711	ROBERTS, CYRUS SWAN, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Ret.	FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS.
1711	RUSH, WILLIAM REES, Captain	U. S. NAVY.
433	RUSSELL, AVERLEY CLAUDE HOLMES, M.D., Medical Inspector, U. S. N., Ret.	NAVY DEPARTMENT.
536	SLOCUM, HERBERT JERMAIN, Colonel	U. S. ARMY.
483	STRONG, DONALD WATKINS, 1st Lieutenant	U. S. ARMY.
368	WEBSTER, FRANK DANIEL, Major	U. S. ARMY.
120	WOOD, MARSHALL WILLIAM, Lt.-Col. U. S. A., Ret.	SUNNYSIDE, IDAHO.
1277	WOOD, SPENCER SHEPARD, Captain	U. S. NAVY.
397	WOOD, THOMAS NEWTON, Col. U. S. M. C., Ret.	NAVY DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF MEMBERSHIP

Perpetual Member	1	Sons of Active Members.....	47
Life Members.....	189	Transferred from other State	
Regular Members.....	871	Societies.....	5
		Army, Navy and Marine Corps	
Gross Membership.....	1,061	Officers on Active Service...	16
		Classes exempt from Member-	
		ship Limit.....	68
Net Membership.....	993		
Vacancies in Society.....	7		
Limit of Membership....	1,000		

DECEASED MEMBERS

125 CHARLES ELLIOT LORD, died Nov. 26, 1893.
2 NATHAN GILLETTE POND, died July 29, 1894.
55 FRANCIS C. HARRIMAN, died Aug. 3, 1894.
67 THOMAS LUDLOW OGDEN, died Oct. 2, 1894.
52 AUGUSTUS WHITE MERWIN, died Dec. 13, 1894.
82 STANCLIFF BAZEN DOWNES, died April 21, 1895.
292 JOHN GILBERT MARSHALL, died July 19, 1895.
511 EBENEZER KELLOG WRIGHT, died Aug. 4, 1895.
154 JOHN SCHUYLER, died Aug. 19, 1895.
343 WILLIAM GAYER DOMINICK, died Aug. 31, 1895.
331 GENERAL ELY S. PARKER, died Aug. 31, 1895.
81 JAMES FRANCIS RUGGLES, died Sept. 22, 1895.
140 JAMES MIFFLIN, died Nov. 24, 1895.
16 RICHARD HENRY WALKER, died Dec. 28, 1895.
481 REV. FRANCIS BROWN WHEELER, died Dec. 28, 1895.
394 WASHINGTON IRVING ADAMS, died Jan. 2, 1896.
301 WILLIAM AUGUSTINE POST, died Jan. 21, 1896.
136 JAMES BETTS METCALF, died Feb. 1, 1896.
193 WILLIAM HENRY MORRIS, died Feb. 11, 1896.
158 ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, died March 13, 1896.
509 SAMUEL BOROWE, died May 3, 1896.
345 CHARLES WELLS MARSH, died June 19, 1896.
493 RICHARD RIKER, died Aug. 2, 1896.
629 FREDERICK CURTIS JOHNSON, died Dec. 24, 1896.
727 JEROME B. DEYO, died Dec. 30, 1896.
521 JOHN STILES STOKES, died July 13, 1897.
202 CHARLES WYLLYS CASS, died Aug. 11, 1897.
401 ALFRED BAUBY JACKSON, Lieut. U. S. N., died Nov. 19, 1897.
681 CHARLES WHITING PLYER, died Dec. 2, 1897.
12 NATHAN ADOLPHUS BALDWIN, died May 20, 1898.
662 SAMUEL BEACH LADD, died May 30, 1898.
271 ALEXANDER WETHERILL, Capt. U. S. A., killed in action, Cuba,
 July 2, 1898.
254 CEPHAS BRAINERD, JR., died July, 1898.
231 CHARLES SAMUEL WARD, M.D., died July 31, 1898.
258 WILLIAM CRUGER PELL, died Nov. 4, 1898.
830 WILLIAM WILBERFORCE BYINGTON, died Nov. 16, 1898.
586 EDWARD NELSON GREENE, died Nov. 21, 1898.
267 GOUVERNEUR MATHER SMITH, died Dec. 8, 1898.
18 HARLAN PAGE HALSEY, died Dec. 16, 1898.
450 THOMAS EGLESTON, died Jan. 15, 1899.

DECEASED MEMBERS

112 PHILIP VAN HORNE LANSDALE, Lieut. U. S. N., killed in action,
Samoa, April 1, 1899.

782 ARNOLD ANGELL LEWIS, died April 7, 1899.

594 REV. SAMUEL MITCHELL AKERLY, died April 9, 1899.

100 CYRUS KINGSBURY REMINGTON, died June 5, 1899.

878 ROBERT STANTON WILLIAMS, died Aug. 6, 1899.

464 EDWARD RAY THOMPSON, died Aug. 14, 1899.

714 GILBERT HOWELL, died Sept. 12, 1899.

894 ADELBERT GILLETTE RICHMOND, died Nov. 13, 1899.

289 FREDERICK GEORGE SWAN, died Nov. 30, 1899.

105 REV. MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, died Feb. 17, 1900.

89 JOHN TILLOTSON WAINWRIGHT, died Feb. 22, 1900.

855 GEORGE HUNTINGTON ADAMS, died April 8, 1900.

528 JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN, died May 1, 1900.

575 HAROLD BROWN, died May 11, 1900.

772 HENRY SKEAF HOYT, died May 23, 1900.

124 FREDERIC REUBEN HOWES, died May 24, 1900.

918 JOSEPH TODHUNTER THOMPSON, died July 7, 1900.

346 EDWARD SHERMAN FITCH, died Sept. 9, 1900.

940 JOHN SABINE SMITH, died Nov. 6, 1900.

414 WILLIAM PLATT KETCHUM, died Jan. 13, 1901.

325 FREDERICK CLARKSON, died Feb. 5, 1901.

389 EDWARD HALE KENDALL, died March 10, 1901.

962 LEONARD CHENERY, Lieut-Com. U. S. N., died March 11, 1901.

320 WILLIAM MOORE STILLWELL, died April 11, 1901.

196 REV. BRADY ELECTUS BACKUS, died Aug. 2, 1901.

738 CHARLES ALEXANDER MACY, 2d, died Aug. 19, 1901.

42 JAMES HENRY HOADLEY, died Aug. 28, 1901.

151 JAMES HOOKER HAMERSLEY, died Sept. 16, 1901.

1081 DR. GEORGE FRANCIS SWAIN, died Nov. 5, 1901.

1020 JAMES HALE BATES, died Nov. 29, 1901.

66 ABRAHAM BATES VALENTINE, died Dec. 19, 1901.

127 WILLIAM EDWARD HARRIMAN, died Jan. 31, 1902.

33 JOHN H. PELL, died Feb. 5, 1902.

569 JOHN WEBSTER OOTHOUT, died Feb. 11, 1902.

260 RT. REV. JOHN FRANKLIN SPALDING, died March 9, 1902.

541 LEWIS HALL, died April 1, 1902.

725 DELAVAN BLOODGOOD, died April 4, 1902.

923 CHAUNCEY CLARK WOODWORTH, died May 7, 1902.

1089 THE VERY REV. EUGENE AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, died June 17,
1902.

990 JOHN NEWALL TILDEN, M.D., died July 10, 1902.

62 ISAAC MYER, died Aug. 2, 1902.

985 ROBERT READING REMINGTON, died Aug. 18, 1902.

1069 EDWARD HOWELL COOK, died Sept. 14, 1902.

308 EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, died Nov. 4, 1902.

DECEASED MEMBERS

96 JOHN CORNELIUS DURYEA KITCHEN, died Dec. 3, 1902.
 186 WILLIAM HENRY TILLINGHAST, died Dec. 9, 1902.
 784 ANDREW CLARK WOODWORTH, died 1902.
 123 FERDINAND PINNEY EARLE, died Jan. 2, 1903.
 685 CHARLES WALDO HASKINS, died Jan. 9, 1903.
 582 HENRY ALLEN NEWTON, died Feb. 14, 1903.
 639 HENRY EVELYN PIERREPONT, Jr., died March 3, 1903.
 936 ANDREW STUART PATTERSON, died April 2, 1903.
 1167 WILLIAM EDWARD COOPER, died April 16, 1903.
 400 HORACE ALLEN FOOTE, died April 22, 1903.
 470 SYLVANUS JENKINS MACY, died May 16, 1903.
 1161 JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON DE PEYSTER, died May 27, 1903.
 768 JOHN MACDONALD, died May 27, 1903.
 1039 HERMAN FOSTER ROBINSON, died June 21, 1903.
 608 GEORGE HARRAL, died July 11, 1903.
 1150 WILLIAM EARL DODGE, died Aug. 9, 1903.
 704 LANSDALE BOARDMAN, died Sept. 9, 1903.
 228 FRANCIS ELLINGTON ABBOTT, died Oct. 23, 1903.
 1137 JOHN BISSELL, died Oct. 25, 1903.
 486 FRANK GRISWOLD TEFFT, died Nov. 8, 1903.
 640 EDWARD RATHBONE SATTERLEE, died Nov. 28, 1903.
 484 HENRY STANTON, died Dec. 5, 1903.
 73 RICHARD STARR DANA, died Jan. 19, 1904.
 322 EDGAR UNDERHILL, died Jan. 23, 1904.
 696 RODNEY STRONG DENNIS, died March 7, 1904.
 170 THOMAS BROWNELL CHAPMAN, died March 9, 1904.
 311 JESUP WAKEMAN, died April 3, 1904.
 1115 WALTER STEUBEN CARTER, died June 3, 1904.
 288 E. BENEDICT OAKLEY, died June 19, 1904.
 930 SAMUEL PUTNAM AVERY, died Aug. 11, 1904.
 175 JOHN VAN SCHAICK LANSING PRUYN, died August, 1904.
 986 EMORY HAWES, died October, 1904.
 282 JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT, Rear Adm. U. S. N., died Nov. 22,
 1904.
 94 EDWARD FLOYD DE LANCEY, died 1904.
 1071 HENRY LYLE SMITH, M.D., died Feb. 11, 1905.
 82 JAMES OLIVER CARPENTER, died March 6, 1905.
 1048 HENRY NORCROSS MUNN, died March, 1905.
 617 VIRGIL PETTIBONE HUMASON, died May 6, 1905.
 560 WILLIAM MINOT WHITNEY, died May 10, 1905.
 36 FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, died May 11, 1905.
 498 CROWELL HADDEN, Jr., died May 13, 1905.
 613 CHARLES WILLIAM DARLING, died June 22, 1905.
 485 JOHN VAN BOSKERK CLARKSON, died July 11, 1905.
 430 EDWARD LYMAN SHORT, died July 30, 1905.
 1018 EDWARD AUGUSTUS WILLARD, died Aug. 11, 1905.

DECEASED MEMBERS

1232 WILLIAM STIGER RICHARDS, died Aug. 16, 1905.
348 CLARKSON CROSBY SCHUYLER, M.D., died Aug. 16, 1905.
1057 CHARLES HATHAWAY WEBB, died Sept., 1905.
436 MORRIS COOPER FOOTE, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., died Oct. 6, 1905.
80 FREDERICK HENRY BETTS, died Nov. 12, 1905.
307 JAMES LYNCH MONTGOMERY, died Nov., 1905.
1178 EDWARD ADAMS TREAT, died Nov., 1905.
789 CHARLES FREEMAN NYE, died Dec. 23, 1905.
418 FREDERICK PERCIVAL ALLEN, died 1905.
110 GEORGE DOW FARRAR, died 1905.
434 WILLIAM CURTIS FORBUSH, Col. U. S. A., died Jan. 15, 1906.
1215 EDWARD CLINTON HAWKS, died Feb. 2, 1906.
1163 CHARLES EDWARD BOYNTON, died Feb. 21, 1906.
489 GEORGE MAY ELWOOD, died April 30, 1906.
405 HENRY HERSCHEL ADAMS, died May 6, 1906.
115 HENRY CRUGER OAKLEY, died May 24, 1906.
503 PAUL RICHARD BROWN, M.D., Maj. U. S. A., died May 31, 1906.
518 HENRY SEYMOUR, died June 5, 1906.
911 JEREMIAH RICHARDS, died June 8, 1906.
1329 TALLMADGE HEPBURN BEERETON, Lieut. U. S. A., died July 1, 1906.
723 WALTER SETH LOGAN, died July 20, 1906.
103 EUGENE SCHIEFFELIN, died Aug. 14, 1906.
987 CHARLES PALMER ROBINSON, died Aug. 28, 1906.
119 REV. CHARLES ELLIS STEVENS, died Aug. 28, 1906.
185 ABRAHAM VAN WYCK VAN VECHTEN, died Aug. 28, 1906.
844 BENJAMIN DOUGHTY HICKS, died Sept. 19, 1906.
917 PHILIP FERDINAND KOBBE, died Sept. 21, 1906.
43 FREDERICK DIODATI THOMPSON, died Oct. 10, 1906.
1330 ARTHUR COLLINS KETCHAM, died Nov. 1, 1906.
701 WILHELMUS MYNDERSE, died Nov. 15, 1906.
1228 WILLIAM WINTON GOODRICH, died Nov. 21, 1906.
1061 FRANCIS EDWARD DOUGHTY, M.D., died Dec. 28, 1906.
1216 DONALD MCLEAN BARSTOW, M.D., died 1906.
1209 JOHN RILEY LIVERMORE, died 1906.
1287 GEORGE LYMAN PECK, died Feb. 3, 1907.
1340 McLARIN JAMESON PICKERING, died Feb. 20, 1907.
715 WILLIAM CHARLES McMILLAN, died Feb. 21, 1907.
808 FRANK SHERMAN BENSON, died Feb. 28, 1907.
197 LYMAN RHOADES, died March 6, 1907.
971 FRANCIS PERKINS FURNALD, died March 11, 1907.
48 JAMES M. VARNUM, died March 26, 1907.
477 WILLIAM BLEECKER SEAMAN, died March 29, 1907.
1255 CORT ROADSIDE HINCKEN, died April 12, 1907.
1054 JOSEPH EDWIN POTTER LORD, died May 1, 1907.
710 NATHAN GUILFORD, died May 11, 1907.

DECEASED MEMBERS

997 GEORGE ROWLAND, died July 7, 1907.
 207 WM. HAMILTON RUSSELL, died July 23, 1907.
 1362 OCTAVUS BAILEY LIBBEY, died Aug. 28, 1907.
 1208 ROBERT BARCLAY MACPHERSON, died Aug. 28, 1907.
 1260 MARTIN WILTSIE BRETT, died Nov. 1, 1907.
 863 WILLIAM TIBBITS SALTER, died Jan. 8, 1908.
 921 CHARLES WADSWORTH WHITNEY, died Jan. 8, 1908.
 659 GEORGE BIRCH ABBOTT, died Feb. 10, 1908.
 142 WILLIAM FISHER LEWIS, died March 1, 1908.
 450 CONWAY HILLYAR ARNOLD, Capt. U. S. A., died April 6, 1908.
 846 HOSMER BUCKINGHAM PARSONS, died April 14, 1908.
 1006 GEORGE STARR SCOFIELD, died April 15, 1908.
 1011 CHARLES MORGAN, died May 14, 1908.
 843 JAMES WILLIAM WALSH, died June 4, 1908.
 720 ENOCH VINE STODARD, M.D., died June 6, 1908.
 1298 WILLIAM BATEMAN LEEDS, died June 23, 1908.
 27 ANSON TREAT DOWNES, died July 22, 1908.
 108 JAMES WILLIAM BEEKMAN, died Aug. 7, 1908.
 906 LOUIS SEGUR MORGAN, died Sept. 4, 1908.
 358 LOUIS FITZGERALD, died Oct. 6, 1908.
 1184 HENRY DENTON NICOLL, M.D., died Oct. 27, 1908.
 913 CLARENCE MELVILLE HYDE, died Nov. 23, 1908.
 441 FRANCIS JOSEPH IVES, Major U. S. A., died Nov. 27, 1908.
 1043 EDWIN ALBRO HOWELL, died Jan. 2, 1909.
 741 SMITH EDWARD LANE, died Feb. 1, 1909.
 956 CHARLES HOWARD WILLIAMS, died Feb. 27, 1909.
 604 FRANKLIN BARTLETT, died April 23, 1909.
 798 SAMUEL GOODMAN STANLEY, died June 2, 1909.
 1077 PHILIP SCHUYLER DE LUZE, died June 11, 1909.
 1335 CLARENCE EUGENE GUNTHEER, M.D., died June 12, 1909.
 1 SAMUEL VICTOR CONSTANT, died June 13, 1909.
 117 JOHN LAWRENCE RIKER, died July 6, 1909.
 873 FREDERICK AUGUSTUS PLUM, died July 20, 1909.
 390 WILLIAM GREENE BINNEY, died Aug. 3, 1909.
 880 REV. JOSEPH GAMBLE, D.D., died Aug. 8, 1909.
 607 EUGENE BISSELL, died Aug. 28, 1909.
 65 CHARLES HOTCHKISS TROWBRIDGE, died Aug., 1909.
 820 CHARLES HENRY FARNAM, died Sept. 24, 1909.
 869 CHARLES STEWART SMITH, died Nov. 30, 1909.
 306 WILLIAM HOPKINS YOUNG, died Dec. 1, 1909.
 799 RALPH OLNSTED IVES, died Dec. 5, 1909.
 881 JOHN JOHNSTONE, died Dec. 17, 1909.
 731 FOSTER ABEL KIMBALL BRYAN, died Dec. 21, 1909.
 388 JOHN HENRY WASHBURN, died Dec. 23, 1909.
 877 JAMES EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, died Dec., 1909.
 1296 JOHN DANIEL WING, died Jan. 1, 1910.

DECEASED MEMBERS

929 CHARLES HENRY TRUAX, died Jan. 16, 1910.
829 PETER WYCKOFF, died Feb. 9, 1910.
1009 THOMAS COLLIER PLATT, died March 6, 1910.
958 LEVI CANDEE WEIR, died March 28, 1910.
1492 JAMES THOMAS WOODWARD, died April 10, 1910.
1437 FREDERIC TILDEN BROWN, M.D., died May 8, 1910.
1074 JOSEPH WESLEY PRESSEY, died May 23, 1910.
187 WILLIAM GILBERT DAVIS, died July 26, 1910.
679 A. BLEECKER BANKS, died Aug. 6, 1910.
298 THEODORE MELVIN BANTA, died Sept. 17, 1910.
188 JOSEPH CLARK BALDWIN, died Oct. 1, 1910.
60 GEORGE RICHARD SCHIEFFELIN, died Oct. 24, 1910.
135 HENRY PERCIVAL BUTLER, died Oct. 25, 1910.
206 SYLVESTER L'HOMMEDIEU WARD, died Oct. 25, 1910.
602 NORMAN ALTON WILLIAMS, died Nov. 4, 1910.
1319 CLARKE WINSLOW CRAMMELL, died Nov. 13, 1910.
1035 LINUS ELISHA FULLER, died Nov. 13, 1910.
836 THEODORE CAMPBELL TURNER, died Dec. 1, 1910.
514 FREDERICK LINES BRADLEY, died Dec. 11, 1910.
240 CEPHAS BRAINERD, died Dec. 16, 1910.
480 WALLACE TURNER FOOTE, JR., died Dec. 17, 1910.
1182 WILLIAM JOSEPH WESTCOTE, died Jan. 7, 1911.
230 EDGAR SWARTWOUT DUDLEY, Col. U. S. A., died Jan. 9, 1911.
885 HAROLD CHANDLER KIMBALL, died Feb. 1, 1911.
1259 GEORGE ALBERT ALLIN, died Feb. 2, 1911.
302 DAVID BANKS, died March 11, 1911.
279 ROBERT WEBB MORGAN, died April 17, 1911.
312 SMITH ELY, died July 1, 1911.
1026 EDWARD JENNER SWORDS, died Aug. 3, 1911.
739 COGGESHALL MACY, died Aug. 20, 1911.
423 EDWARD SMITH CLARK, died Aug. 29, 1911.
646 HENRY PIERCE STEWART, died Oct. 17, 1911.
404 STEPHEN ALBERT JOHNSON, died Nov. 22, 1911.
1384 REV. WILLIAM BERNARD GILPIN, died Nov. 25, 1911.
1307 HENRY EDWIN CLEVELAND, died Nov. 30, 1911.
424 WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM, died Dec. 13, 1911.
759 JOSEPH EDWARD JANVRIN, M.D., died Dec. 21, 1911.
1456 JAMES MARTIN, died Dec. 27, 1911.
1223 GEORGE GOSMAN DEWITT, died Jan. 12, 1912.
806 WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, died Jan. 22, 1912.
131 PIERREPONT EDWARDS, died Jan. 22, 1912.
1152 THOMAS GUILFORD SMITH, died Feb. 20, 1912.
183 LORILLARD SPENCER, died March 14, 1912.
41 AMORY SIBLEY CARHART, died March 18, 1912.
340 FREDERICK DENT GRANT, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., died April 12,
1912.

DECEASED MEMBERS

138 JOHN JACOB ASTOR, died April 15, 1912.
1256 LUCIUS NOYES PALMER, died April 18, 1912.
182 HENRY CARLTON HULBEET, died April 24, 1912.
519 CHARLES EDWIN WELLES, died April, 1912.
143 THOMAS CHESTER WALBRIDGE, died May 24, 1912.
1252 HENRY GILBERT WOODBUFF, died June 5, 1912.
675 DOUGLAS NORVAL GREENE, died June 15, 1912.
482 GEORGE WILLIAMS PIERCE, died July 11, 1912.
264 JAMES EDMUND CHILDS, died July 16, 1913.
128 PAUL NELSON SPOFFORD, died Sept. 6, 1912.
533 SYDNEY HOWARD CARNEY, M.D., died Oct. 22, 1912.
362 FRANCIS NORTON MANN, JR., died Nov. 28, 1912.
374 WILLIAM HENRY WATSON, M.D., died Jan. 1, 1913.
407 FREDERICK AYCRIGG PELL, died Jan. 9, 1913.
1062 ERNEST PALMER, M.D., died Jan. 20, 1913.
1212 EDWARD RUSSELL RICE, died Jan. 29, 1913.
991 FERDINAND HUNTING COOK, died Jan., 1913.
1359 PENNINGTON HALSTED, died Feb. 2, 1913.
31 JAMES HILL TOWNSEND, died Feb. 10, 1913.
1468 NATHANIEL APPLETON PRENTISS, died Feb. 12, 1913.
1052 FRANK ANDREWS THAYER, died Feb. 22, 1913.
510 WILLIAM EVANS ROGERS, died March 10, 1913.
1368 FRANCIS EATON FROTHINGHAM, died March 30, 1913.
59 WALTER JESSE SEARS, Commander U. S. N., Ret., died April 12, 1913.
1036 JOHN TAYLOR TERRY, died May 3, 1913.
643 RT. REV. WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, D.D., Bishop of Albany, died May 17, 1913.
1272 WALTER WOOD ADAMS, died June 14, 1913.
371 ANSON PHELPS STOKES, died June 28, 1913.
349 JOHN TARGET SILL, died July 2, 1913.
1486 JOHN CHARLES FREMONT GARDNER, died July 24, 1913.
1108 CORTLANDT IRVING, died August 8, 1913.
546 OLIVER LIVINGSTON JONES, died August 9, 1913.
828 FISHER C. ATHERTON, died Sept. 27, 1913.
946 JAMES STRANAHAN BURKE, died Oct. 29, 1913.
376 GILMAN HENRY TUCKER, died Nov. 14, 1913.
421 REV. RUFUS EMERY, D.D., died Dec. 3, 1913.
1155 H. MASON RABORG, died Dec. 11, 1913.
1301 STEPHEN WEART GILES, died Feb. 10, 1914.
380 JEREMIAH AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, died Feb. 27, 1914.
1098 BLINN YATES, died March 1, 1914.
1430 WILLIAM LUMMIS, died March 15, 1914.
318 WILLIAM PRALL THOMPSON, died March 19, 1914.
1241 REV. JAMES SHEPARD DENNIS, D.D., died March 21, 1914.
1141 REV. BERRY OAKLEY BALDWIN, died April 9, 1914.

DECEASED MEMBERS

92 CLERMONT LIVINGSTON CLARKSON, died April 11, 1914.
1240 THEODORE TRUESDALE LINES, died April 15, 1914.
1236 LEIGHTON PALMER COLEMAN, died April 19, 1914.
353 GARLAND NELSON WHISTLER, Colonel U. S. A., Ret., died June 25, 1914.
924 WALTER PHELPS WARREN, died Aug. 8, 1914.
767 AMOS HOWARD CALEF, died Sept. 16, 1914.
162 CHARLES AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, died Oct. 2, 1914.
1457 LEMUEL BOLTON BANGS, M.D., died Oct. 4, 1914.
728 FRANKLYN HALLETT LOVELL, died Oct. 17, 1914.
1360 JOSEPH TOTTENHAM COOK, M.D., died Jan. 18, 1915.
1139 CHARLES EUSTIS ORVIS, died March 8, 1915.
933 CLARENCE STORM, died March 24, 1915.
568 REV. JOSHUA NEWTON PERKINS, died April 7, 1915.
1654 ROBERT DUN WESTCOTE, died April 7, 1915.
507 CHARLES HORNBLOWER WOODRUFF, died May 4, 1915.
1150 WILLIAM DE LAMATER BARBOUR, died June 1, 1915.
87 GOVERNEUR MORRIS CARNOCHAN, died June 30, 1915.
309 MYLES STANDISH, died June 30, 1915.
1690 EDWARD BUNNELL PHELPS, died July 25, 1915.
1058 WILLIAM EDWARD WEBB, died Aug. 19, 1915.

IN MEMORIAM

1914-1915

Amos Howard Calef

AMOS HOWARD CALEF, who was Secretary and Treasurer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad for many years and associated with the Gould railroad interests in St. Louis since the time of Jay Gould, died suddenly at his summer home at Seabright, N. J., on September 16, 1914. The funeral services were at Seabright on September 19th.

Mr. Calef's business interests were extensive. He was President of the Baring Cross Bridge Company, a Director of the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company, and of several other corporations, besides having wide railroad connections.

He was born on May 10, 1843, in Gloucester, Mass., the son of John Church and Eliza Baldwin (Haskell) Calef. His election to the Society came on October 30, 1896, as a descendant of Capt. Jeduthan Baldwin, who served on the expedition to Crown Point in 1755.

Besides his membership in this Society, he belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution and the Union League and Lotos Clubs of New York City.

Charles Augustus Schermerhorn

CHARLES AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN joined the Society on February 3, 1893, as a descendant of Symon Jacobse Schermerhorn, who at the destruction of Schenectady by the French and Indians on February 8, 1690, although wounded, rode to Albany to give the alarm. There was also on record in the

IN MEMORIAM

Society his descent from David Grim of the privateers "King of Prussia" and "General Wolfe."

Mr. Schermerhorn was born in New York City on January 1, 1839, the son of George Stevens and Maria Isabella (Grim) Schermerhorn. His death came on October 2, 1914, in New York.

He was educated at private schools. In 1861 he joined Company "G" of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., of which his father had been a paymaster, when it was the Twenty-Seventh Regiment, and he made the campaigns of 1862-1863. He later engaged in business in the Central West, returning to New York to look after the real estate holdings of his family and to engage in general real estate and insurance work.

In 1880 came his marriage to Miss Louise Schermerhorn, daughter of Dr. John P. Schermerhorn.

Mr. Schermerhorn was particularly identified with the St. Nicholas Society, joining it in 1860, and serving on its board for many years, becoming President in 1910. He was a Lieutenant Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars from 1902 to 1904, Treasurer of the Military Society of the War of 1812 and the Veteran Corps of Artillery, for several terms a member of the Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution, a member of the Holland Society, of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, and of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was much interested in church matters, a Vestryman of Trinity Church, New York, and a member of the Church Club. He was Trustee and Secretary of the House of Mercy and of the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, and a Trustee of St. Luke's Home.

He was the great-grandson of Ebenezer Stevens, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Continental Line and Major-General of New York Militia in the War of 1812. Mr. Schermerhorn was an uncle of Major E. Gibert Schermerhorn and Lieut.-Col. Arthur Frederic Schermerhorn, members of the Society of Colonial Wars.

IN MEMORIAM

Lemuel Bolton Bangs, M.D.

DR. LEMUEL BOLTON BANGS was elected to the Society on March 25, 1909, as a descendant of Jonathan Bangs, Captain of militia at Eastham, Mass. He was born on August 9, 1842, in New York, the son of Lemuel and Julia Anderson (Merwin) Bangs, and died in New York on October 4, 1914.

Dr. Bangs graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1872. In 1880 he was appointed attending physician at the City Hospital, in 1885 became surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, in 1898 was called to the chair of special surgery at the Bellevue Medical School, and later received appointments as consulting surgeon at the City, St. Luke's, St. Vincent's and the Post-Graduate Hospitals. He was the author of a widely-used textbook on surgery and made frequent contributions to surgical literature.

Dr. Bangs was a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American College of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, and an honorary member of several foreign surgical societies. In New York City he was a member of the Century and University Clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, and the American Museum of Natural History.

He married Miss Isabel Hoyt and leaves a daughter and a son, Nesbitt Bangs.

Franklyn Hallett Lovell

FRANKLYN HALLETT LOVELL, who died at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., on October 17, 1914, was elected to the Society on May 29, 1896, as a descendant of Gov. Thomas Hinckley of the Plymouth Colony. He also has made record of his descent from John Howland, the "Mayflower" Pilgrim, Capt. John Gorham, Capt. Mathew Fuller, and Capt. Christopher Hussey.

Mr. Lovell was born on December 26, 1836, in Osterville, Mass., the son of George and Adeline (Hallett) Lovell. As a young man serious trouble with his eyes prevented his continuing the study of law in the office of his uncle, the Hon. Ben-

IN MEMORIAM

jamin F. Hallett of Boston, and he came to New York to enter a business career. The firm of F. H. Lovell & Company was established in 1863 and continues at the present time.

Ill health necessitated living in a more agreeable climate and for nearly twenty years he had been an extensive traveler, his residence being Rome, Italy. Here he took a keen interest in the Anglo-American Nursing Home, of which he was one of the managers, and also, in the Aqua Santa Golf Club, of which he was one of the first members and governors.

He was devoted to his family and to church matters, having served as Elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, the "Old First" Presbyterian Church of New York, and also for many years in the Scotch Church in Rome, Italy.

In New York he had a home at No. 9 Washington Square, North. He was a life member of the Long Island Historical Society and a life member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was a member of the Union League and National Arts Clubs of New York, joining the latter in its very early days.

He married Miss M. Louise Lewis and had two children, Mrs. Grafton Duvall Dorsey and Franklyn Hallett Lovell, Jr., a member of this Society.

Joseph Tottenham Cook, M.D.

DR. JOSEPH TOTTENHAM COOK was born at Ludlowville, N. Y., on November 4, 1855, the son of Rev. Philos Gunicus and Clarissa (Tottenham) Cook. He received his early education at the Buffalo Classical School, from which he entered the Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, Ohio, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1881. This was followed by post-graduate study under Drs. Samuel Fenwick and Ernest Sansom at London and at the Royal Imperial General Hospital of Vienna. Upon his return to America he engaged in medical and surgical practice as a homeopathist in Buffalo, becoming attending physician at the Buffalo Homeopathic Hospital. He was a member of the American Institute

IN MEMORIAM

of Homeopathy, the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, the Western New York Homeopathic Medical Society, the Clinical Club of Buffalo, and other medical organizations.

He joined the Society of Colonial Wars on October 25, 1906, and also belonged to the Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of Veterans, Sons of St. George, Buffalo Society of Vermonters, Buffalo Historical Society, Niagara Frontier Landmarks Association, and the Saturn Club.

He married in Buffalo on August 1, 1888, Mrs. Anna Poole Hoxsie. His death came on January 18, 1915, after a short illness of facial erysipelas.

He was a most self-sacrificing, skillful, and successful practitioner, and greatly beloved by his patients. Next to his regard for his family and profession, his most marked characteristic was his devotion to patriotic subjects. He came rightly by this trait, for, beginning with his father, who was chaplain in the Civil War, he had in each generation one or more ancestors who gave their services to their country. His namesake and maternal grandfather, Joseph Tottingham, took part in the War of 1812, while Col. James Mead, Elisha Tottingham and others engaged in the Revolution. He joined the Society of Colonial Wars through his descent from Edward Culver, a soldier and scout in King Philip's War, but he was also eligible through descent from Hon. Andrew Ward, Gov. Roger Conant and others.

Charles Eustis Orvis

CHARLES EUSTIS ORVIS, a member of the Society since June 3, 1901, died suddenly on March 8, 1915, in Florida, on a train from Palm Beach, while on his way back to New York.

Colonel Orvis was born in Troy, N. Y., on January 1, 1849, the son of Joseph Upham and Mary E. (Nazro) Orvis. Through his grandmother Orvis he was descended from Lieut. Phineas Upham, his progenitor in the Society. Lieut. Upham served under Capt. Isaac Johnson in the Great Swamp Fight,

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when King Philip's power was broken. When Capt. Johnson fell Lieut. Upham took command of the company, distinguishing himself for his bravery, although fatally wounded.

Col. Orvis' father was a founder of the Union Dime Savings Bank, a former president of the Ninth National Bank and a financier prominently identified with the placing of the Government loans during the Civil War. His son, after education in the public schools of New York City, early interested himself in banking. For a few years he was associated with several of the large drygoods concerns, acting at one time as purchasing agent in Europe for Wicks, Smith & Company, but he then became paying teller of the Ninth National Bank and later of the Security Bank. In 1872 he joined his father in the brokerage firm first known as Joseph U. Orvis & Company. In 1884 Colonel Orvis organized Orvis Brothers & Company, with his brother, Edwin W. Orvis, as his partner.

Charles Eustis Orvis with others secured control of the Greenwich Bank in 1897 and became its vice-president. At one time he was a Bank Examiner of the State and in 1882 acted as Deputy State Banking Superintendent.

He became Major, Inspector of Rifle Practice, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Frederick Vilmar, of the Second Brigade, N. G. N. Y., and was later promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, with the same duties. He was one of the first Inspectors of Rifle Practice in New York, and his valuable services and long-continued interest in the National Guard were of very considerable importance to the State.

Colonel Orvis had very broad charitable interests, and was Treasurer of the Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital. He belonged to the New York Athletic, City Midday, Union League, Morris County Golf, and Morristown Clubs, and to the Chamber of Commerce, the New York Historical Society and the New England Society.

He married Mrs. Sarah Matilda (Boyd) Storm, widow of Thomas Storm.

Clarence Storm

The Society suffered a sad loss by the death of CLARENCE STORM on Wednesday, March 24, 1915, at his home No. 555 Park Avenue, New York, where he had been seriously ill for three weeks. He died so shortly after his stepfather, Colonel Charles Eustis Orvis, that Mr. Storm could never be told the news.

The funeral services for Mr. Storm were held on Saturday morning, March 27th, at St. Thomas' Church, New York. The officers of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York attended in a body and the Governor General of the General Society of Colonial Wars, Howland Pell, acted as Master of Ceremonies. The pall-bearers represented this Society and the others in which he took the greatest interest. They were Howland Pell, Governor General; William Macpherson Hornor, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., Treasurer General; T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Historian General; Frederick Dwight, Deputy Secretary General; Major Henry Gansevoort Sanford, Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York; Col. William Graves Bates, Commander of the Military Order of Foreign Wars and Chancellor of the Colonial Wars; Hon. Vernon Mansfield Davis, President of the St. Nicholas Society; Guy Van Amringe, Assistant Secretary of the St. Nicholas Society; John A. Weekes, President, and Robert H. Kelby, Librarian, of the New York Historical Society; Walter Lisenard Suydam, Col. William Whitehead Ladd, James Mortimer Montgomery, Frederic Ashton de Peyster, Charles A. Decker and Charles Isham. Col. Arthur Frederic Schermerhorn acted as Marshal, assisted by Col. Eugene K. Austin, John Francis Daniell, and Louis E. de Forest.

Mr. Storm's services to the Society of Colonial Wars extended over many years. He became a Life Member upon his election on April 29, 1898, and soon became active on the Committees of the Society, acting as a Steward and for several terms on the Committee on Membership, of which he became Secre-

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tary. With conspicuous ability and painstaking fidelity he administered the Treasurership of the Society from 1901 until 1911 and from 1911 to the time of his death.

The break in the continuity of his term of office, indicated by these dates, furnished a characteristic illustration of his chivalrous spirit. The first Governor of the Society, Frederic J. de Peyster, having held office for ten successive years, Mr. Storm felt that it would be unbecoming for any other official to extend his term of continuous service beyond that limit, and therefore insisted upon resigning the Treasurership when he had served for that period. At the urgent request of the Council he consented to re-election.

Mr. Storm frequently represented the New York Society at the Assemblies of the General Society, and in 1908, after a few months service as Deputy Secretary General, succeeded his kinsman, Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, as Secretary General. It was under his direction that the Fifth and Sixth General Assemblies were held and the Second Supplement to the General Register published. At the Seventh General Assembly, held in June, 1915, many feeling references were made to the loss of Mr. Storm from the councils of the Society, and memorial resolutions were adopted. It was also resolved that the next General Register of the General Society, the plans for which were already being evolved by him, should be published as a volume dedicatory to his memory.

Mr. Storm was born on February 2, 1872, in New York City, the son of the late Thomas Storm and Sarah M. (Boyd) Storm, now Mrs. Charles Eustis Orvis. He joined the Society as a descendant of Col. Oloff Stevense Van Cortlandt, and later filed supplemental records showing his descent from Capt. Johannes Pieterse Van Brugh, Capt. Jan Strycker, Col. Jermias Van Rensselaer, Capt. Jonas Douw, Major Hendrick Cuyler, Capt. Petrus Douw, Major Dirck Wessels Ten Broeck, Capt. Hendrick Van Rensselaer, Capt. Thomas Storm, Rev. John Graham, and Rev. Chauncey Graham, a notable list, showing his connection with many of the oldest families of the State.

Mr. Storm was educated in New York City, graduating from Columbia College in 1895, and from the New York Law School



Chaseney Storn

Third Treasurer of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York
December 19, 1901–December 15, 1911
December 19, 1911–March 24, 1915

Fourth Secretary General of the General Society of Colonial Wars
May 8, 1908–March 24, 1915

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in 1897. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and soon became a member of the firm of Decker, Allen and Storm, attorneys.

Besides his membership in the Colonial Wars, he had an active part in many other kindred societies. He took much pride in his office of Secretary of the St. Nicholas Society, as a post in which Washington Irving had been among his predecessors. He was for some time a member of the Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution, and Judge-Advocate of the Military Order of the Foreign Wars. He belonged also to the Holland Society, the Colonial Order of the Acorn, the Military Society of the War of 1812, and the New England Society. In the New York Historical Society he was a Fellow, a member of the Executive Committee, Secretary of the New Building Trustees, and, at the time of his death, held the office of Treasurer. His affiliations included membership in the fraternity of Zeta Psi, the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, Association of the Alumni of Columbia, Association of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, Association of the Engineer Corps and Company "K," Seventh Regiment, the Union, St. Nicholas, Morristown, Fulton and Columbia University Clubs and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

He joined Company "K" of the Seventh Regiment while still in college, and upon completing his enlistment was elected an honorary member. He later served for a time in the Veteran Corps of Artillery.

Besides his mother, Mrs. Orvis, he is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Malcolm Stuart and Mrs. Joseph Ferris Simmons.

With a deep conviction of the worth of historic tradition, and with sympathetic appreciation of the high significance of our ancestral inheritance, he promoted loyally and efficiently the important objects for which this and kindred societies have been organized. Endowed with a genial and forceful personality, he was a companionable man and a good friend, in close and kindly touch with a large circle of acquaintance, and winning for himself the warm-hearted regard of all with whom he became associated.

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Reverend Joshua Newton Perkins

The REVEREND J. NEWTON PERKINS, who joined the Society on October 25, 1895, by right of his descent from Capt. Nathaniel Thomas, an ensign under Myles Standish and a captain in the Pequot War, died in New York City on April 7, 1915, in his seventy-fifth year.

He was born on May 8, 1840, the son of Joshua Newton and Elizabeth (Bishop) Perkins. He was educated at Trinity College.

Mr. Perkins was associated with several parishes at different times, in the following order: Rector of Emmanuel Church of Islip, L. I., Curate of St. George's Church, New York City, Vicar of the Church of the Reconciliation, New York City, and Rector of Christ Church, Belpoint, L. I. He also served as Secretary of the American Church Building Fund Commission of the Episcopal Church.

His marriage to Miss Mary E. Sowles took place on October 29, 1868. He had one daughter.

Robert Dun Westcote

ROBERT DUN WESTCOTE, who was born on September 4, 1874, in New York City, and died on April 7, 1915, was the son of a former member of the Society, the late William Joseph Westcote, and of Mary E. (Thompson) Westcote. Robert Dun Westcote joined the Society on October 30, 1913, as a descendant of Stukely Westcote, one of the founders of Providence, R. I. He was a cotton cloth broker in New York City, a member of the Ardsley Club and other social organizations.

Charles Hornblower Woodruff

CHARLES HORNBLOWER WOODRUFF died at his home in Litchfield, Conn., on May 4th, 1915. He was born on October 1st, 1836, in Newark, New Jersey, the son of Lewis Bartholomew

IN MEMORIAM

Woodruff, LL.D., whose father was General Morris Woodruff, a descendant of Nathaniel Woodruff, one of the first settlers of the town of Litchfield, Conn., and of Mathew Woodruff, one of the eighty-four original proprietors of Farmington, Conn. His paternal grandmother was a daughter of Lewis Catlin, of Harwinton, Conn., and through her he was descended from Thomas Catlin, an early settler of Hartford, Conn. His mother was Harriette Burnet, daughter of Chief Justice Joseph Coerten Hornblower, of New Jersey, and great granddaughter of Dr. William Burnet, Surgeon General of the Continental Armies in the Revolutionary War.

He entered Yale from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated therefrom in 1858, and while in college was a member of Linonia, Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Alpha Sigma Phi, and Alpha Delta Phi. He studied law at Harvard and at Columbia, from the latter of which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1861, and was admitted to the Bar in the following year. For six years he practiced in partnership with his father and Charles F. Sanford, under the firm name of Sanford & Woodruff. Upon the withdrawal from the firm of his father, who was successively appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge of the Superior Court, Judge of the Court of Appeals, all of the State of New York, and Judge of the United States Circuit Court, the firm became Sanford, Robinson & Woodruff, with which firm he continued until the elevation of Mr. Sanford to the Bench of the Supreme Court in 1875, after which he practiced independently and with his son, Frederick Sanford, until 1902, in which year he retired from active practice.

Of late years he has spent most of his time in Litchfield, where he had long had a summer home. He was a member of the New England Society, University Club, and the Bar Association of New York City, the Society of the Cincinnati in New Jersey, Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, having for many years been on the Board of Managers of the last named organization. He was the first president of the Phillips Academy Alumni Association in New York and had long served as a Deacon,

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Elder, Senior Elder and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York. He had traveled considerably, both in this country and abroad. He was married on June 30th, 1863, in New Haven, Conn., to Catherine G. L., daughter of William E. and Margaret L. (Craney) Sanford, who survives him with two of their sons: Lewis B. and Frederick Sanford, both of New York City, and the latter Chairman of the Committee on Membership of the Society of Colonial Wars.

His oldest son died at birth, and the two youngest, Charles Hornblower, Jr., and Edward Seymour, died in 1909.

He joined the Society of Colonial Wars on March 29, 1895, as a descendant of Capt. Nathaniel Woodruff of the Connecticut Colonial forces. He later had claims approved from fourteen other ancestors, including Gov. Richard Ingoldsby, Judge William Pinhorn, Gov. William Pynchon, Lt.-Col. John Allyn, Major Aaron Cook, Capt. Timothy Phelps, Capt. John Taylor, and Capt. Jacob Griswold.

William De Lamater Barbour

WILLIAM DE LAMATER BARBOUR died suddenly on June 1, 1915, at Beach Bluff, Mass. The funeral services were held on June 4th at the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, a congregation of which Mr. Barbour was treasurer.

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 15, 1847, Mr. Barbour died in his 69th year. He was the son of William and Elizabeth Cowen (Johnston) Barbour. At the time of his death he was a retired banker, a former member of the firm of Barbour & Company.

His election to the Society came on November 29, 1901, by right of his descent from Capt. Frans Jansen Bloetgoet (Blood-good), who was prominent as a military officer, a privy councilor, and magistrate in early New Netherland. His interest in hereditary and historical societies was extensive and he became a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Huguenot Society, St. Nicholas Society, St. Andrew's Society and New England

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Society. He also belonged to the Pan-American Society and the Union League and Quill Clubs of New York.

He married in 1874 Miss Katharine L. Shedd and had one daughter, Mrs. Allen Robinson, of New York City.

Gouverneur Morris Carnochan

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS CARNOCHAN joined the Society of Colonial Wars, of which he was a life member, on December 23, 1892. He was the son of Dr. John Murray Carnochan and Estelle (Morris) Carnochan, the grandson of Brevet Major-General William Walton Morris, U. S. A., the great-grandson of Lieut. William Walton Morris of the Continental Line, and the great-great-grandson of Brigadier-General Lewis Morris, Chief Justice of New York and first Governor of the Province of New Jersey, his progenitor in the Society of Colonial Wars. He also had supplemental records on file showing his descent from Lieut. Wilhelmus Beekman, Col. James Graham, Sir Francis Windebank, Major Abraham Staats, Capt. Henry Putnam, and Lieut. Jacob Walton.

Mr. Carnochan was born in New York City on September 5, 1865, and died at Nyack, N. Y., on June 30, 1915. He was a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1886, and had been a student at the École de Medicine in Paris. He returned to New York, entered banking, and became a member of the Stock Exchange. At the time of his death he had retired from finance and was President of the Field and Fancy Publishing Company of Nyack.

He was a member of the Colonial Lords of Manors, the Calumet Club, and the fraternity of Delta Sigma.

In 1890 he enlisted in Company "K," of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and rose to the rank of Sergeant, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant, Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Practice. He later had the rank of Major on the staff of Brig.-Gen. George Moore Smith.

He married in 1888 Miss Matilda Grosvenor Goodridge and has two sons, Frederic G. and Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, Jr.

Myles Standish

Myles Standish, eighth in descent from the military leader of the Pilgrims, died at his home in New York City on June 30, 1915, in his sixty-seventh year. He was the son of John Avery and Emeline (Bourne) Standish, and was born in New Bedford, Mass., on August 16, 1847.

He was educated at the Friends' Academy in his native town, later graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was a lawyer by profession, but retired some years before his death.

He joined the Society on December 8, 1893, as the descendant of Capt. Myles Standish. He was also eligible by right of John Alden and other ancestors, but never filed any supplemental records. He belonged to the Century, Metropolitan, Lawyers', City and Garden City Golf Clubs of New York and the American Geographical Society.

Mrs. Standish was Miss Katharine Lanier of New York.

Edward Bunnell Phelps

EDWARD BUNNELL PHELPS, whose death came on July 25, 1915, in New York City, joined the Society of Colonial Wars on May 28, 1914, as a descendant of William Phelps, one of the eight commissioners named by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636 to govern the people of Connecticut.

Mr. Phelps was born in New Haven on July 26, 1863, the son of Alfred William and Mary A. (Bunnell) Phelps. He graduated from Yale University in the class of 1885, receiving his B.A., and later securing, in 1902, an M.A. in course. Journalistic work started in college was continued in New York after graduation until 1894, when he founded and conducted to the time of his death a monthly insurance periodical, originally published under the title of "Thrift," but since 1908 under the name of "The American Underwriter Magazine and Insur-

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ance Review." In 1909 he established and edited the insurance section of "The Financier" of New York. Mr. Phelps published several books and made frequent contributions to magazines and technical publications, largely on insurance and statistical topics. He was widely known as a statistician, was a Fellow and a Vice-President of the American Statistical Association, and a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Economic Association, American Sociological Society, National Geographic Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Empire State Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Yale Club of New York City, and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 160, F. & A. M.

He married on April 12, 1897, Mrs. Blanche Lewis Dey.

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

The first publication of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York seems to have been the Register published under date of January, 1893. This contained the Constitution and By-Laws, the addresses delivered at the Dinner on December 19th, 1892, by Frederic J. de Peyster, Esq., Hon. Charles H. Murray, and Nathan G. Pond, Esq., and a list of members with a record of the services of their ancestors. Most of the later publications of both the New York and General Societies took pattern after this 1893 book, not only in size but in the adoption of the Society's colors for the cover.

In the year 1895 the Society issued a paper-covered pamphlet of thirty pages, giving only the Constitution and By-Laws.

This was followed in 1896 by a paper-covered book entitled "Extracts from the Journal of the Rev. John Graham, Chaplain of the First Connecticut Regiment, Colonel Lyman, Havana Expedition, 1762"; later known as Historical Publication Number 1.

Under date of April, 1897, there was published a pocket-size paper-bound Year Book, with lists of officers, committees and members, and giving the Constitution and By-Laws. It also gave the General Officers, the Secretaries and Treasurers of the State Societies, the membership totals of the various State organizations, departures from the general rules of eligibility which had been made by the different State Societies, and a list of the events commemorated by the meeting of the General Court of the State Societies.

In April, 1897, there also appeared "An Account of the Battle of Lake George, Compiled by the Committee on Historical Documents and the Lake George Memorial Committee of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York." This was a large-paper edition, and contained an illustration

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of the proposed Lake George Memorial and two maps, showing the first and second engagements. This pamphlet was issued primarily as an appeal to the members for support of the project to erect the monument.

In August, 1898, the New York Society brought out a "Supplement to the Register of 1897-1898." This was a list of the members elected to the Society in New York since the Register had been issued by the General Society. There were only eleven pages of names and the pages were identical in size and appearance with those of the Register, so the Supplement could be fastened inside the covers of the larger book. Except when the services of an ancestor did not appear in the Register they were not given and reference was made to the main index.

As of March 1st, 1899, there came out a pocket-size Year Book for 1898-1899, containing, except for the changes in the lists of officers and members, practically the same material as the book of similar form dated April, 1897.

Appearing as Historical Paper Number 2, 1899, was "The Year 1619 in the Colony of Virginia," an address delivered by Howard R. Bayne, Esq., before the Society on December 20th, 1897.

Without date, but called Publication Number 3, came "A Copy of Original Massachusetts Muster Rolls, the Property of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York," eight pages in a small-paper edition.

Historical Paper Number 4, 1899, was an address on "The Second Capture of Louisbourg," by Frederic H. Betts, Esq., read before the Society on March 20th, 1899. This had one illustration, a portrait of Admiral Boscawen.

It was also in 1899 that there was published a "Register of Members of the Society of Colonial Wars who served in the Army or Navy of the United States during the Spanish-American War, and Record of the Patriotic Work done by the Society." This was in fact issued by the General Society, but has been put in the list of New York publications as Number 5. This book contained a list, by States, of the veteran members with notes of their rank and service, and photographs of the

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three officers who were killed in action. One page of addenda was later printed separately for these War Records.

Publication Number 6, 1902, consisted of "Addresses Delivered at the Tenth Annual Banquet of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York." Lists of the officers and of the members and guests present at the dinner were included, together with a copy of the menu and a cut showing the loving cup presented to Governor General de Peyster.

Under date of June 15, 1903, was published the "Year Book for 1903," similar in form to those for 1896-1897 and 1898-1899.

Also in 1903, the Society issued again the article on the "Battle of Lake George," first published in 1897. This time the name of the author was given as Morris Patterson Ferris, Esq. A new picture of the completed monument was used as a frontispiece, illustrating the changes made in the figures from the earlier sketch. This is known now as Publication Number 8.

In 1904 came Historical Paper Number 7, "A Rebellion in the Colony of Virginia," by Howard R. Bayne, Esq., read before the Society on November 21, 1904.

In June, 1904, there were printed together as one paper-covered book "Daniel Claus' Narrative of His Relations with Sir William Johnson and Experiences in the Lake George Fight," the "Report of the Lake George Memorial Executive Committee," and "Native Troops in Our Colonial Possessions," a paper read before the Society on March 21st, 1904, by Major Louis Livingston Seaman, M.D. Later, these three articles were numbered as Publications 9, 10 and 11.

A Year Book was distributed in 1905, with chronicle, lists of officers and members, necrology, Constitution, By-Laws, information for candidates, and the names of the officers of the General Society. This is now called Publication Number 12.

Publication Number 13 was "Addresses Delivered Before the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York and Year Book for 1906-1907," issued as of September, 1907. The papers included were six in number, as follows: "The Pequot War" by Robert D. Benedict, Esq.; "Ticonderoga and Crown

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Point" by William G. Davies, Esq.; "Colonial Ideals of New England" by Dermot W. Keegan, Esq.; "The Great Swamp Fight" by Hamilton B. Tompkins, Esq.; "Why We Are What We Are" by Prof. James H. Canfield; and "The Settlement of Jamestown, 1607," by Howard R. Bayne, Esq. The Year Book section contained lists of State and General Society officers, committees, former officers, deceased members, the Constitution and By-Laws, a chronicle, and information for applicants. The book was bound in cloth, with the use of red and white customary from the first.

"Addresses Delivered before the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York and Year Book for 1908-1909" appeared in July, 1909, as Publication Number 14. There were two addresses; "The Colonial Prologue to the Drama of the Revolution" by Francis Howard Williams, Esq., and "Henry Hudson, A Sketch of His Career" by Dr. Marcus Benjamin; and the other material observed the same divisions as in the 1906-1907 volume. A small edition of the year book proper, without the lectures, was issued in paper covers.

Bearing no serial number, but now known as 15, was the "Orderly Book and Journal of Major John Hawks on the Ticonderoga-Crown Point Campaign, under General Jeffrey Amherst, 1759-1760, with a Preface by Rev. George B. Spalding, D.D., and an Introduction by Hon. Hugh Hastings. This was distributed to the members in 1911. The book was uniform in size and binding with the 1906-1907 and 1908-1909 annuals.

Publication Number 16 was "Addresses Delivered Before the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York and Year Book for 1911-1912," issued under date of November, 1912. Two sermons and three addresses were printed, together with the usual Year Book data. As a frontispiece was an illustration of the tablet placed by the Society at Crown Point, New York. The papers in this book were at the same time issued separately in a paper-covered form for the use of the authors, who were presented with practically the entire editions. The addresses were numbered then as follows: Publication Number 17, "The Ends of the Earth" by Rev. Howard

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Duffield, D.D.; Number 18, "The Nation Builders" by Rev. Howard Duffield, D.D.; Number 19, "The Great Virginia Rebellion of 1676" by Prof. Robert M. McElroy; Number 20, "Thomas Dudley, 1576-1653, Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony" by George Ellsworth Koues, Esq.; and Number 21, "The Passing of New Amsterdam" by Prof. William Robert Shepherd.

The last publication was Number 22, the Year Book for 1913-1914. A brief history of the Society and a bibliography of both the New York and General Societies appeared for the first time. There was a complete revision of the chronicle and the practice was first adopted of printing the names of the three classes of members in one list.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

The first Register of the General Society of Colonial Wars was published in New York City in 1894. It contained, besides the Constitution of the General Society, brief histories of the State Societies of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut and the District of Columbia, with a list of their members and a record of the ancestors under whom they qualified. The book closed with the report of the Committee on Historical Documents of the Society in the State of New York "On the Part that the Colonies Took in the Expeditions against the Spanish, 1740-1742." It was illustrated with plates of the seal, diploma, insignia, the New York Society's punch-bowl, and a picture of Washington as an officer of the Virginia Colonial forces.

It was then the intention to issue Registers annually, and the second publication appeared under date of January, 1895. There were six more State Societies included than in 1894; New Jersey, Virginia, New Hampshire, Vermont, Illinois, and Missouri. To avoid repetition the services of ancestors appeared now only in the general index. A report of the

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Committee on the Louisbourg Memorial was included, together with rosters of the officers of the Louisbourg expedition and of "the first American Army," that organized for the Narragansett Campaign. The book had many illustrations, among them one of the Society's flag in the original colors.

As of January, 1896, appeared the third "Annual Register," a book of about 500 pages, including, besides the twelve State Societies of a year before, the new organizations in Ohio, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kentucky, and California. The final report of the Committee on the Louisbourg Memorial was printed in full, with map and photographs.

The next Register bore the dates 1897-1898, and was issued in the summer of 1898. It was the last compiled by Howland Pell, Esq., who, as Secretary General, had also prepared the three previous Registers. The Societies in Colorado, Iowa, Georgia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Delaware and Rhode Island appeared now for the first time.

Not until 1902 was another book distributed. Then there was published the "General Register for 1899-1902," a volume of some 800 pages, issued by Walter Lispenard Suydam, Esq., Secretary General, assisted by Francis F. Spies, Esq., and Samuel V. Hoffman, Esq., all members of the New York State Society. The records to date of twenty-six State organizations were included.

Following a new policy, there was issued in July, 1906, "A Supplement to the General Register." This book bore the dates 1903-1906, and contained only the records relating to that period. The records used in the 1899-1902 General Register were not duplicated in any way. The Supplement was printed in Boston under the direction of Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, D.D., of the Massachusetts Society, with whom were associated Arthur J. C. Sowdon, Esq., of the Massachusetts Society, and Robert Noble, Esq., of the Vermont Society.

A "Second Supplement to the General Register" appeared as of 1907-1911, giving only the names of those who had joined the Society or filed supplemental lines since the First Supplement came out, together with the accompanying genealogical data, and a list of all the members of the General Society. The

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compiler and editor was Clarence Storm, Esq., Secretary General.

In addition to the Registers the General Society has issued two pamphlets, both paper-covered; one published in 1893, giving the Constitution of the General Society with a list of the General Officers and the Delegates to the First General Assembly, May 9th and 10th, 1893; the other, printed in 1895, having a list of General Officers, State Secretaries and Treasurers, and also the By-Laws of the General Society.

In 1896 the Society issued in cloth the "Report of the Committee on the Louisburg Memorial," with five illustrations.

The General Society was also responsible for the publication of the Spanish-American War Records of the Society, which have been described in the list of books issued by the New York State Society.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, if lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor:

- (1) Who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor or marine, or as a privateersman, under authority of the Colonies which afterward formed the United States, or in the forces of Great Britain which participated with those of the said Colonies in any wars, in which the said Colonies were engaged, or in which they enrolled men, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775 ; or,
- (2) Who held office in any of the Colonies between the dates above mentioned, either as
 - (a) Director General, Vice-Director General, or member of the Council, in the Colony of New Netherland ;
 - (b) Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, Lord Proprietor, member of the King's or Governor's Council, in the Colonies of New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Delaware ;
 - (c) Lord Proprietor, Governor, Deputy Governor, or a member of the Council, in Maryland, and the Carolinas ;
 - (d) Governor, Deputy Governor, Governor's Assistant or Commissioner to the United Colonies of New England, or body of Assistants in any of the New England Colonies.

Legislative service, except as above stated, no longer constitutes eligibility. In all cases of military service the ancestor must be shown to have actually taken part in some engagement or campaign, or in some other way performed active duty as a soldier or sailor. Mere enrollment in the militia, such as mem-

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bership in a train band, is no longer acceptable. Descent from the "Twelve Men," "Eight Men" and "Nine Men" of New Amsterdam shall no longer constitute eligibility.

Claims based upon service in the so-called military companies of the various townships of Plymouth Colony, under date of August, 1643, as found in the General Court Records, Vol. VIII., pp. 187-292, in Pierce's "Colonial List," etc., will not be accepted, inasmuch as they are only "The Names of all Males that are able to beare Arms from xvi. to 60 years, within the severall townshipps," and, as such, do not represent rosters of military companies, but merely lists of able-bodied men likely to be drawn upon in case of necessity.

Allegations of fact based upon tradition cannot be considered. Mere titles of rank in town, church, probate or registry records, and on gravestones cannot be accepted.

The only exceptions to the requirements as stated are in cases where the ancestor has already been accepted by the Society in this State. Reference to the Society's Registers should be made in such circumstances.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF APPLICATION PAPERS

The first step in making application for membership is to apply to the Secretary for a preliminary blank. This paper calls for the name, occupation and residence of the candidate, and the names of two members of the Society to whom he refers by permission. It further asks for a brief statement of the record of the ancestor under whom he desires to qualify. The preliminary paper should be returned to the Secretary when completed. Upon its approval by some member of the Council the final application blanks are issued to the candidate. These must be filled out to show the line of descent, giving for each generation the names of both parents, with the dates and places of their births, deaths, and marriage; whenever such information can possibly be secured.

The application must contain paged reference to recognized

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printed authority, authenticating the descent, service or rank, or when proof depends upon encyclopedias, town or other histories, and genealogies, they will be accepted, as furnishing sufficient proof of service, only when original authorities, documentary or of equivalent value, are quoted in them. Proof of service, or descent, based upon papers owned by private individuals or upon such public records as are not easily accessible, should be substantiated by copies of the same in duplicate, such copies being duly authenticated. A reference is required for each generation in the descent down to the grandparents of the candidate.

The final application must be signed and acknowledged before a notary and must bear the signatures of two members of the Society as Proposer and Seconder. Neither Proposer nor Seconder may be an Officer, Gentleman of the Council, Local Secretary or member of the Committee on Membership.

When the candidate resides in the northern or western part of the State, both the preliminary and the final applications must be sent to the nearest Local Secretary for his approval. The Local Secretary will then forward the papers to the proper officers, and, with the final application, a letter stating his approval of the same, such approval being based in all cases on personal knowledge of the applicant.

The final application must be made in exact duplicate, as one copy goes to the office of the Registrar General.

Upon the return of the application it is submitted to the Genealogist for examination and upon his approval it is presented to the Committee on Membership.

The rules of the Committee on Membership require that the Proposer and Seconder send letters to the Committee endorsing their candidate. Such letters must state the writer's acquaintance with the candidate and specifically endorse him for membership. It is also necessary that candidates residing in the City of New York and vicinity be personally known to one of the Membership Committee. If not already acquainted with one of the Committee, the Proposer or Seconder should arrange an introduction.

Residents of other States where organized Societies exist

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will not be admitted in this State except upon written consent given in advance by the Council of the Society in their own State. There are Societies organized in the States of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia. The names and addresses of the various State Secretaries may be obtained from John Lenord Merrill, Secretary General, 43 Cedar Street, New York.

The election of candidates for membership in the Society in New York rests with the Council, which meets on the last Thursday of every month from October through May. The Committee on Membership meets on the second Tuesday preceding the Council meeting, and any application to be considered at a meeting should be in the hands of the Committee at least ten days before the meeting.

A candidate may not enter the Society upon more than one ancestor. After his election the Society welcomes supplemental claims, and separate blanks for this purpose may be secured from the Secretary. The same detailed genealogy and record of services are required as in the original application and the papers must likewise be in duplicate.

Two or more ancestors may be submitted upon one supplemental blank provided the filing and examination charges of \$1.00 are paid for each ancestor. In such cases if either ancestor is rejected the application will have to be rewritten so as to show only the services of the accepted ancestor.

The membership of this Society is limited to 1,000, exclusive of sons of active members, members of other State Societies who may be transferred to New York, and members of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps on active service.

The Society holds its General Court on December 19th and Business Courts on the second Thursday in November and the third Monday in March. The Annual Dinner takes place on the third Tuesday in November.

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EXPENSE OF MEMBERSHIP AND INSIGNIA

Initiation Fee.....	\$10.00
Annual Dues.....	5.00
Life Membership.....	100.00
Perpetual Membership.....	250.00
Insignia in gold.....	22.00
Insignia in silver gilt.....	12.00
Miniature Insignia.....	10.00
Rosette25
Miniature Rosette.....	.25
Supplemental Record Blanks, Set (2) including filing and examination charges.....	1.00

The payment at one time of \$100.00 for a Life Membership includes the initiation fee and exempts the member so paying from the annual dues.

Members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps on active service are exempt from the payment of annual dues, but not from the initiation fee.

Rosettes and Supplemental Record blanks may be obtained from the Treasurer, Edward C. Delafield, 43 Cedar Street, New York.

The insignia may be secured from the Treasurer General upon requisition through the Treasurer of the State Society. The miniature insignia is issued only to members who have the large gold or silver-gilt insignia. Cheques for insignia, as well as all other payments to the New York Society, should be drawn to the order of Edward C. Delafield, Treasurer.

The diploma of membership is issued by the Registrar General at \$5.00; framed, \$7.75. Blank requisitions may be obtained at the office of the Society, 43 Cedar Street. Cheques should be made payable to Geo. Norbury Mackenzie, Registrar General.

The library and records of the Society are at 43 Cedar Street and may be consulted there by members and prospective candidates. However, in order to examine or secure copies of original or supplemental applications on file with the Society it is necessary first to secure the consent of the member by whom such applications were filed.

This book should be returned to
the Library on or before the last date
stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred
by retaining it beyond the specified
time.

Please return promptly.

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